THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

Yesterday's Earthquake

Effects in New York and Boston.

The Taking of Strasburg

Shut Up in Metz.

Maximilian and Napoleon.

Baptism of a Royal Baby.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Two Distinct Shocks in New York City—Popular Alarm—Pupils and Teachers leaving the Schools.

The New York *Tribune* to-day says:—

The earthquake manifested itself in this city about 11·30 A. M., causing the wildest excitement where the shocks were most severe. The earth vibrated rapidly for about ten seconds, when the undulations ceased for an interval of fifteen seconds, occurring again, and continuing for about the same length of time as before. The effects on those who felt the quivering of the earth under their feet were various; causing some to believe that the end of all things earthly was near at hand. Mothers rushed from the densly-peopled tenements of the Tenth ward, bearing their children in their arms, and hurried up and down the streets in a wild and bewildered manner. Every article of household furniture was left behind, and the saving of their lives seemed all that the most fortunate could hope for.

The shocks were noticed more distinctly in the Sixth ward, although they were distinctly perceptible in the Tenth, Seventeenth, Seventh, and Fifth. Opinion seems to be greatly divided regarding the rumbling noise in the earth underneath, some claiming that the rumbling followed, others that it preceded the undulating motion of the earth, and that it continued for almost a minute, at intervals of a few seconds. After passing Park row, the wave-like roll seemed to follow the district situated between Centre street, East Broadway, and Allen street, until, reaching the Seventeenth ward, it turned and crossed to Long Island.

Further up town Frank Leslie's publishing house, on Pearl street, was affected. The foreman of the composing room was making up a form at the time, and accused a person standing near of shaking the imposing stone. The movement of the building being repeated, all on the two upper stories rushed down stairs, leaving hats and coats behind; some even, in the excitement of the moment, carried their sticks full of type to the pavement. One is reported to have carried down an empty brass galley, and another a mallet. The clock hanging in the room stopped, the hands pointing to 11·35. The workmen on the fourth floor describe the sensation as disagreeable in the extreme, and many of them were sick for more than an hour afterward. The acid was in some cases thrown out of the batteries in the copper-plating room.

Two artists in the front room of the building on the same floor were thrown from their seats. The first few who rushed down stairs and out at the front door dislodged a large sign which hung over the door. Those behind, seeing this fall, thought it to be the beginning of the general crash. The shock was not felt in the press-room. At the same moment the employes in Russell's bookbindery, situated just opposite on Pearl street, came hurrying out. Some of the men in Frank Leslie's building, who were seated near windows, state that the shot-tower of the New York Lead Company, situated near by, swayed perceptibly, much to their consternation. As no shot were casting no one was in the tower.

At Lord & Taylor's, on Grand street, two shocks were felt, each of about ten seconds duration. On the fourth floor, in the rear, where the women were at work, considerable excitement was occasioned. One woman, in her confusion, ran to a window, and jumped to a distance of about ten feet to the roof of an adjoining shed, receiving, however, no serious injury. Another woman fainted four times in succession. No shock was felt on the first or second stories, but on the third men were unable to write, and some were unable to stand. One gentleman, who had been making a purchase, and was waiting for his change, ran from the third floor to the street, and would not re-enter the building. The clock hanging on the wall in the rear building was stopped at exactly 11;12.

At the public school on Fourteenth street, near Second avenue, there were 1200 children. The scenes in the different school-rooms were pitiful. Children were screaming and rushing to and fro in the wildest manner, but in a very short time the whole number, teachers and pupils, were marched out of the school building into the street. In Grammar School No. 19, also situated on East Fourteenth street, they barely escaped a serious panic. The Principal, Mr. William Smeaton, who was seated at his desk in the boys' department at the time, perceiving that the house was shaking, at once ordered the boys to leave, which they did without any ceremony. A messenger was at the same time sent to the girls' department requesting the Principal to dismiss the girls at once. They went into the street without any idea of the cause of their dismissal, leaving coats and hats behind.

The Shock in Boston—Granite Buildings Cracked.

A Boston despatch to the New York *Times* says:—

In the Court House a steady vibration was perceptible to every person within its walls. The Flynt dressmaking case was in the progress in the Superior Court-room, and the reporters at first accused each other of joggling the table, and then resumed their writing. The shaking continuing, they looked at each other's legs under the table very suspiciously, and again turned their attention to their pencils. The vibration not yet ceasing, they made a third investigation, when one remarked, "It is an earthquake." Simultaneously all the people in Court rose to their feet, and some twenty or thirty left the room. People went out also from other courts in the edifice. The vibration in the Superior Court room is said to have lasted full sixty seconds, and felt precisely as if some one was sitting against the table and violently shaking their knees. It did not seem to be divided into distinct shocks, probably the height and make of the edifice having the effect of springs. In one of the oldest stores on Merchants' row, the shaking in the upper stories was very violent; the granite coping over the street door was cracked in two places, and some pieces fell out of a free-stone block upon the sidewalk. The store of Isaac Fenno & Co., on Franklin street, was also alarmingly shaken, and a lot of sewing girls rushed into the street, thinking the block was going to fall. The shock was severely felt at the Suffolk County Jail, on Charles street, and produced a good deal of fright among the inmates. Unpleasant sensations were also strongly experienced by the inmates of the State House, the City Hall building, the Quincey Market, and the Studio Building on Tremont street, and the shipping in the [illegible]bor was considerbly affected, causing great [illegible]ment along the wharves.

[illegible] shock was quite severely felt in the vicinity of Merchants' row. The store occupied by Messrs. Pierce & Buchanan, in the row, was considerably shattered, the stone facing, covered by brickwork, over the door, being thrown several inches forward and out of place. On State street, nearly outside the post office, slates were loosened by the shock and fell to the sidewalk. Three large panes of glass were cracked by the concussion in the third story of the building No. 112 Washington street. Seven panes of glass were also badly cracked in Young's Hotel. In Broad street a clock stopped at the exact moment of the earthquake. A prominent citizen states that about 7½ o'clock this morning, while sitting in his room, he felt an undulating motion, which was so perceptible that he spoke of it to others.

STRASBURG.

Taking Possession—Surrender of the French Troops.

The special correspondent of *The London Telegraph* with the army before Strasburg writes, September 28:—

At 8 o'clock the French guards were relieved by German soldiers, who took possession of the gates and all other important posts, and at 11½ the troops, about 3000 strong, marched in with colors flying and bands playing, after taking part in the ceremony of surrender by the French. The German army was paraded on an enormous piece of ground abutting on the glacis between the Portes Nationale and De Saverne, Gen. Werder at its head, surrounded by a brilliant staff in full uniform (*de gala*). As the clock struck eleven, Gen. Uhrich emerged from the former gate, followed by his staff, and advanced toward the German commander, who alighted from his horse, and stepped forward to meet him, holding out his hand. Next came Admiral Excelmano, Brigadier-General de Barral, and the rest of the superior officers; then the regulars, marines, douaniers, and moblots, with flags flying and arms shouldered. It is to be regretted that, with the exception of the marines and douaniers, who made an excellent appearance, the troops behaved disgracefully, and contravened the terms of the capituation in a manner that but too plainly betrayed the state of utter insubordination into which they had fallen, and which I have the highest authority for assuring you was the main cause of General Uhrich's surrender. At least two-thirds of the men were drunk—violently and offensively drunk; hundreds, as they stumbled through the ruined gateway, dashed their rifles to pieces against the walls or the paving stones, and hurled their sword-bayonets into the moat; from one battalion alone emanated cheers of "Vive la Republique!" "Vive la Prusse!" and "Vive l'Empereur!" The officers made no attempt whatever to keep the men in order, or prevent them from destroying the arms which the signers of the capitulation had engaged themselves to deliver up to the German victors. Many of the men even danced to the music of the Prussian and Baden bands; some rolled about on the grass, uttering inarticulate cries; others made ludicrous attempts to embrace the grave German legionaries, who repulsed them in utter astonishment at their unworthy bearing. The whole scene was an exceedingly painful, disgusting, and, above all, undignified one, calculated to bring the French army into contempt, and considerably to modify the small remnants of respect for *les militaires Francais* that still survived—in the breasts of a few of the foreign bystanders—the terrible *desillusionemens* of this miserable war.

NAPOLEON'S LETTERS.

A Prince's Debts—Maximilian's Position towards the Emperor.

The London *Daily Telegraph* prints extracts from the Napoleon correspondence. One of the letters seized by the Republican Government relates to the expenditure of some members of the Imperial family. It is from Prince Achille Murat to the Emperor:—

Sire:—I hasten to inform your Majesty of my return to Paris, whither I have been forced to come by the state of my affairs. I will place myself at the disposal of your Majesty, assuring you that I have nothing more at heart than to prove to you my sincere desire to conform to your wishes. After a stay of eight months in Caucasia, I returned, Sire, for the purpose of rejoining in Africa the new regiment in which, at the request of my brother, your Majesty has deigned to place me, persuaded that the arrangements made during my absence would enable me to resume my duties there, and to efface, by my conduct, from the mind of your Majesty the memory of my past faults. Unhappily, Sire, there is scarcely any—if any—change in my sad position. Up to the present the sums spent for me have scarcely been sufficient to diminish the debts contracted *sur parole*—those in which the honor of my name is at stake; so that all the annoyances, all the exposures with which I was menaced before my departure threaten me still. In Africa, as in Paris, my presence will arouse the fury [*acharnement*] of my creditors. There I will be pursued, trapped, arrested, exposed daily to incessant menacing demands of which malevolence will not fail to get hold. Your Majesty is too just to wish that under such circumstances I should go and rejoin my regiment, in which all the discredit with which I would be surrounded would deprive me of the esteem of my companions, and would render my remaining and doing duty in the midst of them impossible. I dare not entreat your Majesty to be kind enough to give me permission to submit to you in a few words my real situation and the means of relieving me from my difficulties, for the account that has been given to you was greatly exaggerated, with what object I know not. But I entreat you to believe and be persuaded that I value in the first place your affection, and that to obtain it I am ready to do anything in my power. Your Majesty's very obedient nephew and subject, ACHILLE MURAT.

September 30, 1869.

In the margin of this note, in Napoleon's handwriting, are the following words in pencil:—"Refuse. The Emperor does not wish to mix himself up with these affairs." This act of Napoleon was not the result of caprice, for he appears to have duly considered the matter before deciding. To the letter was affixed a note, giving the total amount of sums given to Prince Achille Murat. From July, 1864, to November, 1865, the sum reached was 83,207 frances. From other documents, which were by desire of the Emperor made out at this time, it would appear that the annual allowance of the members of the Imperial family was 1,310,975 francs. The sums given, from 1852, to Prince Lucien Murat and his connections amount to 4,362,562 francs.

NAPOLEON AND MAXIMILIAN.

Another letter refers to a very different subject, and will at this time possess a melancholy interest. It is from Maximilian, the unfortunate Emperor of Mexico. In this letter we have traces of the chief points in the character and position of that ill-fated monarch. His warm gratitude to Napoleon and respect for his wisdom, his earnest hopes for Mexico, his untiring energy in reorganizing the country, the reluctance with which his gentle nature adopts measures of harshness, even against undoubted criminals—all these things can be seen in this interesting document. And it has some words which give us a picture, perfectly complete, of one whose fate is still sadder than that of her husband. The Emperor speaks of an intended visit which he had given up; the matters, however, which this journey had reference to were of great importance, and could not be left in the hands of an ordinary person. So, the Emperor being unable to go, the Empress undertook the responsible duty. A touching story, indeed, is told in the sentence which announces this fact. And at what a time does this letter appear! Maximilian murdered, his wife a maniac, Napoleon a dethroned prisoner! Could there be a more forcible, a more touching commentary on the sad reverses to which human greatness is subject?

With deep feelings of gratitude and pleasure I have just received from M. Langlais your Majesty's kind letter of the 29th August. The advice which, in your sincere friendship toward me, your Majesty gives me is, as are always your opinions, of the most perfect clearness, and will be most valuable to me. The greatest monarch of our time is surely the fittest to give counsel on these perplexing questions, which are a cause of anxiety to us in Mexico. M. Langlais, having been able to gain the confidence of your Majesty, may safely calculate on obtaining mine also. He will be of the greater use, as the great obstacle which we encounter here is our inability to get proper material to work with. In his position as Director of the Finance, he will be able to keep your Majesty well informed of the state of affairs here. They are gloomy, but not desperate. The great drain upon our resources is the army; the other departments of the administration are less expensive than in any other country. The bulk of our military expenditure is caused by these unfortunate auxiliaries, of whose value the Marshal is firmly convinced, and I am rather doubtful. We have just, within the last few days, brought to a conclusion our volumes on the organization of the country, political, administrative, and judicial. I shall let your Majesty have a copy. I have been obliged to abandon my project of visiting Yucatan. The Empress will go there alone, and, assisted by M. Langlais, who has by this time gained my confidence, will proceed energetically to work. You will receive from the Marshal a copy of the Draconian law against the guerillas, which I have been obliged to sign. It will bring good results; and, if the troops are active, we shall soon exterminate this pest of Mexico. I beg your Majesty to kindly remember me to the Empress, and to believe me, with feelings of the greatest friendship and esteem, your Majesty's poor brother, MAXIMILIAN.

SHUT UP IN METZ.

Life in a Beleaguered Fortress—Horse Steaks and Donkey Liver for Food.

The Manchester *Guardian* says:—

We have three or four letters from our correspondent who is shut up in Metz. We subjoin a transcript of the greater part of one written to a friend in Manchester, and dated September 26:—

My dear M.—This comes, like all other good things, from above, for it is sent by a balloon. As I have been unable to find any other means of communicating I have started a balloon post. Some I know have fallen into the enemy's hands, but I hope they have been kind enough to forward them, though as we have already sent off 80,000 letters it is a task. To get out of this is impossible, to remain wearisome. We have but rumors only of the outer world, and eat horses. I had a delicate dish of donkey's liver for breakfast.

In a brief note of the 27th September, addressed to ourselves, our correspondent says:—"I am still here, without immediate knowledge as to when I shall get out of it. My intention is to try again as early as possible." Another letter of the 28th ultimo, written to a near relative, is as follows:—

My Dear —— We are still closely shut up here, without much possibility of being relieved until some peace is made, as Prussia is determined to hold this as a material guarantee until her demands are complied with. Thank God, I am quite well, and horseflesh is quite plentiful, and we have good stores of bread. But I can tell you that I shall never again call anything common or unclean in the way of edibles. Beef and mutton have long been unknown; pork is 5s. a pound; butter passed out of memory; and cheese, sugar, and salt, and a hundred other things usually considered necessaries, are regarded as vanities, of which it is wholly useless to think. But we are contented, and accept our lot with philosophical resignation.

We have also received, in an envelope posted at Tours on the 2d October, three other letters written to ourselves on a thin paper backed with a fine cloth, and faced with oil, which would appear to have formed part of the fabric of a balloon These communications, which bear earlier dates than those which have been quoted (viz. September 18 and 19), state nothing of public interest, except that at those dates Metz was "healthy, strong, and determined," and that on the 16th and 17th balloons containing respectively 8000 and 25,000 letters had been sent up.

A ROYAL BABY.

Baptism of a Diminutive Greek Princess—Imposing Ceremonies.

Athens journals thus describe the imposing ceremony at Corfu of the baptism of the new Greek Princess:—

"At sunrise the guns of the citadel fired a salute and the garrison band paraded the streets playing the national air of Greece. At 10 o'clock the court united at 'Mon Repos,' the summer residence of King George, and proceeded to the Metropolitan Church in town, the approach to which was lined with the soldiers of the garrison and the National Guard. The interior of the edifice was decorated with festoons of flowers suspended around the galleries, and bay leaves strewn over the floors and the altar. The galleries were thronged with ladies in gay dresses, and the body of the church with military and civilians.

"At the right of the altar a pavilion of blue and white silk was occupied by the nurses and other female attendants of the baby Princess, who, until the time for its immersion, lay asleep in a downy cradle of quilted silk.

"On a square carpet, a little to the right of the front of the altar, was placed the King's chair, who stood in front of it, with the Grand Marshal and his aids-de-camp, the Grande Maitresse in a heavy blue and white silk, *en train*, and the dames d'honneur in the same colors.

"On the left of the altar stood the diplomatic corps, members of the Greek ministry and the commanders of foreign vessels of war then in port. The King entered at half-past 10 o'clock, accompanied by H. H. Prince Frederick, of Holstein-Glucksburg, brother of the King of Denmark and uncle of King George, of Greece.

"The Metropolitan Bishop of Athens and the new Archbishop of Corfu, with twelve priests, met the King at the door of the church, and, returning to the altar, the ceremony commenced.

"Before the immersion the child was held up naked before the people, and then dipped solemnly three times into the deep massive baptismal font of silver—the gift of the Communals of Greece—which stood in the centre of the platform in front of the high altar. The Grande Maitresse presented the child on a cushion of silk, and Prince Frederick received it in a large napkin from the priest after baptism. As the bishop dipped the infant and pronounced the name 'Alexandra,' the fortress fired a salvo of twenty-one guns, and the bells of the churches were rung simultaneously. At the conclusion of this ceremony the child was carried to the inner altar and received the Holy Communion. The procession then formed as before, and the King and Court, accompanied by the National Guard, returned to the palace. In the evening a banquet of one hundred plates was given by the King in the ball-room of the town palace. All the notabilities, foreign guests, diplomatic corps, and many ladies were among the guests. The social party broke up at a late hour.

"During the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks, bands of music played in the public squares, and all the public buildings and ships-of-war were illuminated.

"The Princess Alexandra has been named after the Grand Duchess Alexandra of Russia. The godparents of the child are the Emperor of Russia, the King of Denmark, Prince Frederick of Glucksburg, Grand Duke Michael of Russia, Grand Duchess Constantine, the Princess of Wales, the Princess Thyra of Denmark, and the Grand Duchess Vera, sister of the Queen."

SECOND EDITION

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Prussian Military Operations.

Dumas Dying of Paralysis.

Morton and the English Mission.

England and the War.

Significant Popular Demonstration

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

A New German Loan.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The *Staats Anzeiger* advertises an issue of 6,500,000 thalers at three and one-half per cent., payable in six months.

The Strasburg Losses.

Only two hundred and fifty citizens of Strasburg were killed at the bombardment of that city.

At Verdun, as at Paris, the besieged are squandering their ammunition by incessant firing.

Strasburg has again been opened to railway traffic, and trains now arrive and depart regularly.

Bank of England.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Specie on hand at the Bank of England decreased £326,000 during the week.

Mazzini at Leghorn.

FLORENCE, Oct. 21.—Mazzini, the noted agitator, has been ordered to remain at Leghorn.

Signor Lanza, one of the members of the Ministry, has gone to Turin to visit King Victor Emanuel, who is there.

American Generals Ordered to London.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—It is stated that Generals Burnside, Sheridan, and Forsyth have received orders from the Washington Government to repair to London at once. The Cologne *Gazette*, which publishes this statement, says that owing to the suggestions of these gentlemen Minister Washburne has been so energetic that he has been forced to demand reparation for the frequent arrests of Americans as spies.

Dumas Dying.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Dumas, pere, is lying at a small town near Dieppe insensible and dying from paralysis. His son and daughter are with him.

Matters at the Capital.

Later dates have been received from Paris. Breech-loaders were being manufactured in the city. The Prussians had evacuated Meung and Beaugency. The people were subscribing freely for the defense of the Capital, and the enthusiasm had not abated.

Passage Through the Prussian Lines.

TOURS, Oct. 21.—The Papal Nuncio and Colombian Minister are unable to leave, owing to the refusal of the Prussians to permit any passage through their lines.

Foreign Ministers at Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—It is said that Bismarck has required the foreign ministers at Paris to communicate with their governments only by open despatches. Victor Hugo has declined the request of the Government to stimulate the provinces.

Hard on Morton.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to the appointment of the Hon. O. P. Morton as Minister to the Court of St. James, says:—"A thoroughly incompetent person is selected to represent the United States in England, and is instructed first to bully and next to threaten war. This incompetent person hesitates, probably preferring a domestic skirmish with the Democrats to a war with England."

A Romanist Protest.

The Catholic hierarchy of Great Britain have issued a protest against the action of the Italian Government in occupying the Papal territory.

They call upon all good Catholics to form "prayer unions," to protest against the treatment of the Pope, and to prepare documents on the subject which may be made the basis of an appeal to the British Parliament.

England and the War—Immense Popular Demonstration in London.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The attempt of the Government to prevent the demonstrations arranged to be made last night against the existing war, ended in a disastrous failure and in embittering popular feeling. A double cordon of police had been formed, extending from the Treasury building to the houses of Parliament, and the police were stationed on both sides of Parliament street and on Westminster Bridge to prevent the people from reaching Palace Yard, designated as the spot for holding the meeting. Two regiments of infantry and the Dragoon Guards were under arms all night in their barracks, but no call was made upon them.

AN IMMENSE MEETING.

In spite of all the precautions of the authorities, nearly 20,000 people made their way from Victoria street, Westminster, and from other quarters to Palace-yard. An immense meeting was organized and addressed by several speakers, including Mr. Richard Congreve, Mr. Weston, Mr. McSweeney, and Mr. Weber. The drift of the speeches was unanimous. They said the meeting had assembled to teach the Gladstone Government their duty, and to compel them to do it. Cheers were given for Lord Hartington, who had alone shown himself a man in the present Government, and cries of "Shame on him" greeted the allusion of one speaker to the apathy of John Bright in the presence of the "greatest national crime of the century." One speaker said it was the duty of Europe to compel Prussia to make compensation for the vast devastation she had perpetrated in France.

REVIEW OF KING WILLIAM'S CAREER.

King William was denounced by name as a hypocritical assassin and an incarnate devil of royalty. One of the speakers recalled the suppression of German liberty by Prussia in 1849, the insolence of General Von Wrangel in dissolving by force the Prussian Assembly, the bloodthirsty spirit in which the Prince of Prussia, now King William, had pursued the Democrats of Baden and of the Rhine. He said the plain object of the Prussian Crown at this time was to destroy liberty in Europe, to make freedom in Germany impossible by inaugurating a policy which would compel Germany to be always under arms herself, and surround her with hostile nations equally armed, and by replanting military institutions in the heart of the Continent to check the progress of the Old World in the direction so gloriously opened to it by the New.

THE HESSIANS.

This reference to America was hailed with repeated cheers. Royal Prussia, said Mr. Weber, a German, had aided to dismember Poland, hold down Hungary, and oppress Italy. Royal England had been leagued with her. With the help of German hirelings, sold by German despots, England had subjugated Ireland, and with the same help she had sought to prevent the establishment of the American republic, until the legions of France came to the rescue of the countrymen of Washington. The sooner all Kings and all Queens (deafening cheers) were abolished the better. A defensive alliance should be formed among the people of all nations.

THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED.

Mr. Oliver, in the conclusion of his speech, said: "We will tell Mr. Gladstone who misrepresents the English people to-day in yonder pile of gimcrack architecture (pointing towards the House of Parliament), that if he does not recognize the Republic of France to-day, he will find himself compelled to recognize the republic of England to-morrow." Mr. McSweeney offered a resolution, which was adopted by acclamation, calling upon the Government to form a defensive alliance with France, and instructing the members for the metropolis to bring before Parliament a bill abolishing all the pensions paid by Great Britain to German Princes, including the Crown Prince of Prussie and Prince Louis of Hesse, now living on English money and acting with the monarchical invaders of France against a Republic of the people. A leading merchant of the city of London proposed that the people assemble in Palace yard at the moment when, if ever, the bombardment of Paris shall commence, and demand action by the British Government in behalf of that city and of the French people.

EFFECT OF THE WAR.

The feeling manifested in all quarters during the night was revolutionary and threatening, and the excitement caused by it among the better classes is serious, and will increase the more that the leaders of the Opposition are doing their best to foment the feeling in which these demonstrations have their origin. The representations sent to this country by Mr. Applegate, Mr. Eccarius, and other leaders of the working classes, as to the effect of the present war upon the condition of the people and the peasantry in France, are truly terrible, and they are arousing an indignation here among the newly-enfranchised millions which it will not be safe for any minister to trifle with.

Last Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 20—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛@92¾ for both money and account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 89⅜; of 1868, old, 88¾; of 1867, 90⅛; ten-forties, 89⅛. Stocks firm Erie Railroad, 18⅝; Illinois Central, 114; Great Western, 30.

LONDON, Oct. 20—Evening.—Linseed Oil, £29 5s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—5 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands, 8⅝d.; middling Orleans, 8⅞d. The sales amount to 12,000 bales, including 4000 for export and speculation.

California Wheat, 10s. 10d; red winter, 10s. 1d.@10s. 2d. Corn, 29s. Spirits Petroleum, 1s.

ANTWERP, Oct. 20.—Petroleum closed quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Morton to Decline the English Mission

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—From letters received to-day, it is uncertain when Senator Morton will visit Washington. His intimate friends say that he will decline the mission to England, if he has not already done so.

The Agricultural Congress.

General Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, and J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the department, will visit Augusta, Ga., next week, to attend the Agricultural Congress.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Unitarian Conference.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—In the Unitarian Conference this morning the Rev. Mr. Hepworth offered, and Rev. S. R. Cathorp seconded, the following substitute for the ninth article of the constitution:—"Reaffirming our allegiance to the Gospel of Jesus Christ and desiring to secure the largest unity of Spirit and the widest practical co-operation, we invite to our fellowship all who wish to be His followers."

Mr. Hepworth stated that the proposition was not satisfactory to him, and did not represent his position nor that of those associated with him, but it was the last concession that he would make, and he appealed to the conference to accept this substitute and effect a reconciliation between the two wings of the denomination.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke made a suggestion, which was accepted by Mr. Hepworth, that the last clause be read.

The main question was put at once, and the substitute carried by an overwhelming majority, amid mutual congratulations and embraces of the delegates.

The vote was, however, doubted by some of the radical wing, and was repeated with still more decisive result, 266 to 33. The announcement was received with three hearty rounds of cheers.

The Rev. J. H. Vickers, of Cincinnati (extreme radical), exclaimed:—"Rome has spoken, but this cause is not concluded."

The Rev. Frederick Frothingham, of Buffalo, then presented a statement of the Unitarian faith in twelve articles, moving that the whole matter of the definition of the Creed be left to a committee of seven, to be appointed by the President, and to report at the next meeting of the conference in 1872.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Stocks heavy. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113; do. 1864, do., 111⅛; do. 1865, do., 112⅛; do. 1865, new, 110⅛; do. 1867, 110⅛; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton, 67; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92⅛; Erie, 23; Reading, 99⅛; Adams Express, 67⅛; Michigan Central, 120⅛; Michigan Southern, 94⅛; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 40⅛.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Oct. 21, 1870.

There is no particular change in local financial affairs. Most of the banks are well supplied with money, and meet with a demand for all they can spare, but they show a preference for call loans again owing to the rumors of peace in Europe and the possible monetary pinch to result from it. The market is moderately active and rather closer. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. on good collaterals, and A 1 business paper at 7@8 per cent. Single names range from 8@9 per cent., according to credit.

Gold is again dull and materially lower, the sales opening at 112¾ and closing at noon at about 112½.

Governments, under the influence of the Treasury purchases yesterday of $2,000,000, show a further advance.

At the Stock Board there was a good business in railroad shares, but the balance of the list was quiet. Prices are again off. Sales of State 6s, first series, at 104⅜. City 6s, new, prior to '62, sold at 103, and old issues at 102½. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 89.

Reading Railroad sold freely at 49⅞, and 50 b. o Sales of Pennsylvania at 60; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 44 and 44⅜, b. o.; Camden and Amboy at 115½; Lehigh Valley at 58; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26¾, b. o.

Miscellaneous shares were neglected. We notice a solitary sale of Second and Third Streets Railroad at 50½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 2 mt 6s.101	60 sh Cam & Am R.115½
$1500 Pa 6s, 1st se..204⅜	11 sh 2d & 3d St.. 50½
$1000 Leh 6s gold L... 89	100 sh Reading R.. 49⅞
$800 City 6s, prior to '62.....103	100 do.......c.49·81
$4000 Ph & E 7s.b15. 89	600 do.....b60. 50
$4200 City 6s, Old... va ctfs..102½	100 do.....b30.49·94
$4000 O C & A 7s.s5 80	400 do.....b60. 50
51 sh Leh V R..... 58	100 do..........49·81
100 sh O C & A R... 44	100 do..rg&in. 49⅞
100 do.......c. 44	100 do. s30wn. 49⅞
100 do.....b60. 44½	200 do.......... 49⅞
28 do......... 44	100 do.......... 49⅞
	100 sh Ph & E R.b60 26¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅝@114; do. 1862, 112½@113⅛; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 112@112½; do. 1865, new, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, do. 110⅛@110⅞; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111⅛; Gold, 112⅜@112⅝; Silver, 107⅛@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 720@740.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅝@114; 5-20s of 1862, 113@113⅛; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 112½@112⅝; do., July, 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., July, 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; do. July, 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 112½@121⅜.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅛	11·35 A. M.	112⅝
10·07 "	112⅝	11·50 "	112½
10·59 "	112½	12·25 P. M.	112⅝

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 21.—The Flour market is without special change, the demand being chiefly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 900 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75 for low grades up to $6·75 for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7·25; and fancy brands at $7·37½@8·25, as in quality; 1300 barrels City Mills and Delaware Mills extra and extra family sold on private terms. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25, with sales of 50 barrels at these figures. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is steady, but the volume of business is light. Sales of 3500 bushels Indiana red at $1·37@1·40, and 1000 bushels amber at $1·43@1·46. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Western at 93c. Corn is in good supply, but is dull at the recent decline. Sales of 3000 bushels at 79@82c. for yellow, and 75@79c. for Western mixed. Oats are quiet but firm. Sales of 2000 white Western at 50@54c., and 600 bushels Maryland at 52½c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is offered at $25 per ton, without finding buyers.

Whisky is in demand, and 125 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 95c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"There was less activity in commercial circles, owing to the severe storm, which kept dealers from 'Change. The Liverpool advices show firmer markets to-day for cotton and wheat, but exports are still embarrassed by the lack of sufficient freighting facilities. The engagements for wheat are for a week to come. As a consequence the stock on hand was heavy, and prices yielded about 1c. on exportable grades, the market closing firm but dull at the decline.

"The continued deferment of the order of the Secretary of the Treasury permitting the prepayment, without rebate, of the November coin interest on the public debt has tempted the holders of gold to give the loan market another 'squeeze.' It will be remembered that they resisted from their recent efforts in this direction through an intimation that Mr. Boutwell would be induced to permit this prepayment, while meantime they had managed to force the shorts to cover their sales, and placed a great deal of their gold on the market. It has been usual for the Treasury to pay the November coupons about a week before they become due.

"Last year the prepayment began October 26, so that if Mr. Boutwell adheres to this precedent there remain only a few days to the time when the 'bull' movement in gold must give up the ghost. Some stress was laid upon the fact that one of the leading officials of a Canadian bank was in town to-day, and the 'bulls' used the point dexterously in manipulating the loan market. It is evident, from the very nature of the speculation of foreigners in our market, that they wish to see gold decline. In other words, they are naturally desirous of getting their gold back for fewer greenbacks than they sold it for. Every foreigner who brings gold into the United States and turns it into greenbacks is, through self-interest, a 'bear' in the gold market. The real relation the Canadian banks hold to the market is not at all clear. If the truth were known it would be found that they are using part of their gold in the loan market and are speculating for a decline with the rest. The holders of gold, who are doubtless agents speculating for the Canadian banks, effected the 'squeeze' to-day only by withdrawing about $1,500,000 cash gold, which they locked up without interest, while they forced considerations ranging from 1-32 to 1-16 and ⅛ per cent. for the balance of their store. It may be a wise policy to reduce one's a capital fifty per cent. and double the interest, but there is just as much money in getting the ordinary interest on the full capital. The only object of the 'squeeze' is to enable the 'bulls' to unload. Hence, when by their efforts in the loan market they had frightened the 'shorts' into buying up to 113⅛, they began to sell, and the market declined to and closed weak at 113, the reaction being assisted by cable telegrams more promising as to the chances of peace in Europe. Again the high rates for borrowing paralyzed foreign exchange, the leading bankers reducing their rates for prime to 108⅜ for sixty day bills, and to 109⅛ for sight, at which reduction the market was dull and weak at the close. The lowest rate for borrowing to-day was 1-32, and the highest for the Clearing House ⅛. For gold ex Clearing House the 'shorts' subsequently paid as high as ⅛ per cent. Even after the business of the day had been settled the uneasy operators for a decline were determined to guard against any contingency, and this evening paid ⅛ and 3-16 for the use of gold to-morrow."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Arrived, steamship Australia, from Glasgow.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........OCTOBER 21

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........50 | 11 A. M.......57 | 2 P. M.......59

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Lucy, Larkin, Boston, Souder & Adams.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, Bath, Sinnickson & Co.
Barge Mary McDougal, James, New York, do.
Barge R. RR. No. 84, Daly, New Haven, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Bark Lepanto, Bell, 57 days from Alicante, with old railroad iron and petroleum bbls to order.

Schr General Conner, Cousins, 7 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr M. M. Knowles, Small, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr James Magee, Lynch, from Derby, Conn.
Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, do.
Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, from New York.
Schr Almira Wooley, Wooley, from Dighton.
Schr C. J. Errickson, Smith, from Providence.
Schr Village Queen, Conkling, do.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, from Pawtucket.
Schr Alexander, Baker, from New London.
Schr Aid, Smith, from New Bedford.
Schr H. Blackman, Small, from Warren, Mass.
Schr Campbell, Smith, from Boston.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, from Wareham.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Fr. steamer St. Laurent, Lemaire, for Havre, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Steamers City of Mexico, Timmermann, for Vera Cruz via Havana; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, for Port-au-Prince; San Francisco, Higgins, for Hamilton, Bermuda; General Barnes, Mallory, for Savannah; Georgia, Crowell, for Charleston; and Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, for Newbern, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday.

Bark Anne Augesta, Davis, for Philadelphia via Milk River, sailed from Kingston 6th inst.

Brig E. A. Barnard, Willeby, hence, at Barbadoes 22d ult.

Schr American Eagle, McFarland, from Calais, bound to Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr John S. Lee, Van Gilder, from Gardiner, Me., for Philadelphia, put into New York yesterday for a harbor.

Schr John Stockham, Price, hence for Salem, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Michigan, Pickering, hence for Boston, with a cargo of coal, was abandoned at sea 8th inst., in a sinking condition; crew taken off by schr W. G. Bartlett, hence for Boston. The Michigan registered 160 tons, and was owned by C. P. Pickering, of Deer Isle, Me.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

STANTON UPON STANTON.

From the N. Y. World.

In the unseemly scuffle which the Boston admirers of Mr. Stanton have provoked over his grave, innocent people as usual are made to suffer. If there were two men among the quick or the dead to whom Stanton was under peculiar obligations, they were the late President Buchanan and the living Judge Black; and these are the two men whom Stanton's posthumous flatterers most villify. Down to 1860, when the Attorney Generalship was offered to him, Mr. Stanton, politically speaking, was an obscure man. He had some local reputation as a lawyer on the Pennsylvania frontier of Ohio; he had defended Sickles when tried for his Sunday morning murder, and in doing so had gained no credit and attracted no attention except for his vulgar ferocity; he had argued a few railroad cases in the East, and a patent case or two in the West, in which Mr. Lincoln, whom then and always he persistently ridiculed, had been his colleague. He had also, with great pecuniary profit to himself, represented the Government for a time in California. On the reorganization of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, rendered necessary by General Cass' resignation, and at the instance of Mr. Black, he was made Attorney-General. This was on or about the 15th of December, 1860. It was the highest professional honor, save perhaps one, which a President could bestow, and for it Mr. Stanton professed to be profoundly grateful. So far as was apparent to the world, to his colleagues, and to the President, he continued contentedly in office from that time till Mr. Lincoln's accession in March. He never uttered an audible whisper of complaint. He never hinted a suspicion. To Judge Black he seemed friendly and grateful. To the President he was not exactly obsequious, for he was too morose in nature and too rough in manners for that, but conspicuously respectful and anxiously devoted. Yet now, as we have seen, the batteries of New England are opened to prove that all this fidelity was a sham, and that while Mr Stanton was a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet he was plotting against him and holding secret conferences with his bitterest enemies. He was meeting Mr. Sumner at midnight; plotting by deputy with Mr. Seward; writing letters secretly to Dawes, to be read stealthily by the light of street lamps; framing inculpatory resolutions against his colleagues for Howard; and then going with unruffled face to the Cabinet councils to meet these colleagues—Mr. Toucey included—with a cordial smile, and to profess devotion to his patron. This infamous behavior, too—such is the deterioration of New England morals—is imputed by New Englanders to Stanton as a claim upon the respect of the nation.

We have more than once had occasion to express our profound indifference as to whether the Boston gloss on Stanton be just or not, and we have no desire to meddle with the pending controversy between Mr. Wilson and his backers and Judge Black. The latter is abundantly able to take care of himself. Our aim now is simply to clear the innocent in all this. No one familiar with the history of the anxious months of the winter of 1860-61, and with the controversies which have sprung from it, needs to be told how strong a current of prejudice was then set running, and still runs, against the dead President, Mr. Buchanan. "Poor, weak old man," is the mildest phrase that Boston flings at him. "It was," said Mr. Hoar, "his timid, trembling imbecility" which Stanton had most desperately to contend with. It was because of the President's "semi-treason," especially in the matter of Fort Sumter, that Stanton was forced to plot with Sumner and Wilson and Dawes. If to them he ever spoke even respectfully of the President who trusted him, they have been base enough to suppress the fact. The theory of their case requires that Stanton should have despised and distrusted him. Mr. Buchanan then, after all, is the chief victim of all these machinations. And this his family and friends, though grieved and angered—for let us say in passing that Mr. Buchanan was dearly beloved by his friends and neighbors, and that Wheatland was a home of tranquil, familiar enjoyment—all this his family and friends have borne patiently till now. Not a word of defense has been uttered. Mr. Horatio King, a Republican, and an office-holder, if we mistake not, under Mr. Lincoln, has recently and of his own accord published some private letters from the late President, written during the war, which to a certain extent showed the wrong that had been done. But what care the Boston conspirators for this or any other evidence except such as they cook in the *Atlantic* stewpan—its hash of history and giblets of rhetoric? It was their business to deify Stanton and to use a record, genuine or forged, of his acts, as evidence against Mr. Buchanan. They did so without remorse; and, like the weird sisters in "Macbeth," one seems to see them hideously dancing around the caldron yet. For whom the ghastly broth they are brewing will in the end be found to have been brewed is not so certain, perhaps, as they have fancied. They have evoked the ghost of Stanton, and by its witness they must abide. They have given us a good deal of testimony as to what other people thought and wrote about Stanton's views and feelings. They must permit us now to call their attention and that of our readers to Stanton's own spoken and written testimony about himself.

One of their witnesses makes it out that Stanton was a thorough-going anti-slavery man—a radical abolitionist—when the war broke out, and had for twenty years been so. In the record of the Sickles trial we read that Stanton not only denounced the putting of slaves on a par with freemen as witnesses, but boasted of his own pro-slavery connections. "I have," he said, proudly, "the blood of slaveholding parents in my veins. My father was a North Carolinian, my mother a Virginian." This was in 1859, only two years before the outbreak of the civil war. In November, 1861, hardly six months after the practical commencement of our troubles, his views of the negro were still by no means of a sort to pass current in Faneuil Hall. At that time Colonel (now General) Cochrane, of New York, happened to make an abolitionist address to his regiment, in the course of an inspection of General McClellan's army, which was approved by Mr. Cameron, the War Secretary, and Mr. Caleb Smith, the Secretary of the Interior.

Stanton was so indignant at this that he urged General McClellan to have Cochrane cashiered, and declared that, were he the commander of the army, he would never permit Cameron and Smith to enter the camps again. Immediately afterwards he wrote the following letter to a well known gentleman of this city:—

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1861.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 21st reached me this morning. I wrote you yesterday in answer to yours of the 18th. Nothing has transpired in relation to the Trent affair. I saw the General last evening. He was well, and much pleased with his late review. Lord Lyons did not attend. All the others of the diplomatic corps were there.

I mentioned the Smith and Cameron affair in yesterday's note, and I perceive this morning allusions to it in the papers.

Cameron, Chase, and Seward are said to agree in the nigger-arming question; Smith, Blair, and Lincoln *contra*. I think the General's true course is to mind his own department, and win a victory. After that all things will be of easy settlement.

I shall keep you advised of any matter of interest here that comes to my knowledge. Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

S. L. Barlow, Esq.

This duplicity the New England sectaries of Wilson will probably condone, like Stanton's treason to his colleagues of the Cabinet, as tending to undermine his friend General McClellan, whom they were all united in the effort to destroy. But what are they to say of other evidence, also never before made public, which continues Stanton's thorough approval of Mr. Buchanan's policy into the administration of Mr. Lincoln? When Mr. Buchanan, in January, 1862, wrote to Mr. Horatio King—"From my heart I wish Stanton success, not only for his own sake, but for that of the country. I believe him to be a truly honest man"—there lay in Mr. Buchanan's desk the following letter from Mr. Stanton, written long after that "truly honest man" had entered, as Wilson and his friends maintain, upon the base and degrading work of betraying and maligning his associates, his patrons, and his friends:—

"WASHINGTON, March 16, 1861.

"DEAR SIR:—Notwithstanding what has been said in the papers, and the universal reports here during the last week, the order for the removal of the troops from Sumter has not, as I am assured, yet been given. Yesterday it was still under debate. Every day affords proof of the absence of any settled policy or harmonious concert of action in the administration. Seward, Bates, and Cameron form one wing; Chase, Welles, and Blair the opposite wing. Smith is on both sides, and Lincoln sometimes on one, sometimes on the other. There has been agreement on nothing. Lincoln, it is complained in the streets, has undertaken to distribute the whole patronage, small and great, leaving nothing to the chiefs of departments. Growls about Scott's 'imbecility' are growing frequent.

"The Republicans are beginning to think that a monstrous blunder was made in the tariff bill, and that it will cut off the trade of New York, build up New Orleans and the Southern ports, and leave the Government no revenue. They see before them the prospect of soon being without money and without credit. But with all this it is certain that Anderson will be withdrawn. I do not believe there will be much further effort to assail you. Mr. Sumner told me yesterday that Scott's proposed order was based upon purely military reasons and the limited military resources of the Government. The embarrassments that surrounded you they now feel; and whatever may be said against you must recoil as an argument against them, and in giving reasons for their action they must exhibit the facts that controlled you in respect to Sumter.

"Mr. Holt has gone to New York. I have not seen him. When he called on me I happened to be from home, and when I called he was absent. Judge Black is here, and, I suppose, intends to remain for some time. He is staying at Harrison's.

"I hope to be able to procure a copy of Mr. Holt's letter and General Scott's comments next week, and I intend to call and see the General and have a talk with him.

"With sincere regard, I remain, yours truly,

"EDWIN M. STANTON.

"His Excellency James Buchanan."

On the 16th of July, 1861, Stanton wrote again to his friend the ex-President:—

"So far as your administration is concerned, its policy in reference to both Sumter and Pickens is fully vindicated by the course of the present administration. For forty days after the inauguration of Lincoln, no use was made of the means that had been prepared for reinforcing Sumter. * * * Whatever may be said by Bennett's malignity now, I think the public will be disposed to do full justice to your efforts to avert the calamity of civil war; and every month for a long time to come will, I am afraid, furnish fresh evidence of the magnitude of that calamity. * * * General Dix is still here. He has been shamefully treated by the administration. With sincere regards I remain, as ever, truly yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

"His Excellency James Buchanan."

Photographic copies of these characteristic letters should be ordered, we submit, by the Loyal Leagues to illustrate the portraits of the "American Carnot" on the club-house walls.

HOMŒOPATHY JUDICIALLY DECIDED NOT TO BE QUACKERY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

A decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, made last winter, but only recently published, settles, so far as a court can settle it, a point about which there has been much bitter dispute among both physicians and patients. It is now the law of this State that a homœopathic doctor is not a quack, and that whoever calls him a quack is liable to damages in an action for slander or libel. The facts on which this decision was made are these:—One Dr. Carroll, of Amsterdam, Montgomery county, was giving testimony before the Surrogate of that county as to the mental capacity of a deceased patient whose will was offered for probate. Being asked whether any other physician had attended the deceased, he answered:—"Not as I know of; I understand he had a quack—I would not call him a physician; I understand that Dr. White, as he is called, had been there." This evidence was reduced to writing and signed by Dr. Carroll, and thereupon Dr. White began a suit against him for libel, in which he recovered $100 damages. An appeal was taken, and the naked question came up whether Dr. White, being, as he admitted he was, a practitioner of the homœopathic school, could maintain an action against a person calling him a quack.

Mr. Justice Sutherland, in delivering the opinion of the Court, after stating that prior to 1844 only the allopathic school was recognized by the law of the State, but that in 1844 an act was passed abolishing all regulations and restrictions whatever on the practice of medicine, goes on to say:—

"To call a physician, whether homœopathic or allopathic, a quack, is in effect charging him with a want of the necessary knowledge and training to practice the system of medicine which he undertakes to practise, and which he holds himself out as having undertaken to practise; and I do not see why it is not now, and has not been since the act of 1844, just as actionable falsely and maliciously to call a homœopathic physician a quack, as to call an allopathic physician a quack. There cannot be any doubt, I think, that to falsely and maliciously call either a quack is actionable, and has been since the act of 1844."

Of course, no allopathic doctor will feel compelled to submit his private judgment to the control of the Court of Appeals, and to entertain a more favorable opinion of homœopathy than he has hitherto entertained; but the decision warns him to be careful how he expresses his opinion, if he would avoid a lawsuit and a verdict for damages. Still, it must be satisfactory to the homœopathists to be assured that they have rights which allopathists are bound to respect, and that the shield of justice will protect them in the exercise of their profession.

GENERAL LEE'S MEMORY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is natural and fitting that those who fought long and well under the late Robert E. Lee, even in a cause so indefensible as that of human slavery, should strew flowers on his new-made grave. No generous mind will object to this. Confederate Virginia is passionately proud of her most illustrious name: why not allow her respectfully and modestly to say so? We see nothing in the honors paid to the memory of Lee by his late associates in a desperate, protracted struggle which should incite or would justify animadversion. And, as to the sub-official who undertook to display the United States flag at half-mast on a Federal custom-house in sympathy with the feelings of those associates, he probably knew no better, and has been sufficiently rebuked for his error.

But holding meetings in Northern cities to honor the memory of the dead leader of the Confederate hosts seems to us, to speak softly, unwise and mischievous. It tends to revive recollections that are happily fading from the general mind, and to inflame differences that were better wholly effaced and forgotten. No one need be told that General Lee's private life was exemplary, nor that those who knew and loved him best esteemed him living and honor him dead as a man and a Christian. The public cannot help understanding that the honors here paid to his memory would never have been proffered had he closed his career as he began it—a loyal, faithful soldier of the Union. Is it well to incite such reflections? With great respect for the attitude and bearing of General Lee ever since as well as prior to his Confederate career, we think not.

At all events, be careful that Truth is not flouted in doing honor to the memory of one whose renown has cost our country at least a billion of national debt and the lives of one hundred thousand of her noblest sons.

A writer in the *Age* (Philadelphia), who seems to be General Cadwallader, after an emphatic but not indiscriminate laudation of General Lee's military genius, says:—

"It is not our aim to-day to criticise, nor to broach political questions but to pay our tribute of respect and honor to a great man, who fought fairly and nobly on the side he took, sincerely believing it to be, according to his light, the side to which patriotism and honor summoned him. There are too many men in the world who willfully go wrong from base and venal and selfish motives. Let us be charitable to the brave and good, who, if they err, err because human judgment is fallible, the circumstances of their position difficult, and the path of duty, which they wish to follow, is not, to their eyes, clearly discernible."

—Now, we will not say that Gen. Lee did not feel obliged to obey the call of Virginia in preference to that of the Union; but we do surely know, from his own unequivocal testimony, that he did not believe that Virginia or her Southern sisters had adequate reason for resisting and seeking to subvert the authority of that Union. He obeyed her summons, because he thought she had a paramount claim to his allegiance, and not because he deemed her constrained by intolerable wrongs to break away from that Union to which he owed so much. He said this (in substance) in a letter to his sister, long since published.

General Lee was educated for a soldier at the expense, not of Virginia, but the Union. He could not have been so educated without taking a stringent oath of unqualified fidelity to that Union—an oath of perpetual obligation. Had he presented himself at West Point and said, when the oath was tendered, "I take this with the distinct understanding that if Virginia shall ever call me to fight against the Union, I shall hold myself not only at liberty but under obligation to do so," his proffer must have been rejected and he turned away uninstructed. But he took the oath as it was propounded, without avowed reservation, and afterward, as official head of the Military Academy, administered or caused it to be administered to others. That he should have felt constrained thereafter, in defiance of his own conviction that she should not have seceded, to follow Virginia into the bloody abyss of secession and treason, seems to us a mournful instance of human imperfection and frailty, which no loyal soldier of the Union) which Gen. Cadwallader, we presume, claims to be) should have brought into public view without deeply lamenting if not pointedly reproving it.

VICTOR HUGO'S WAR SONG.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is no pleasant thing to say or see, but since he has ceased to be a recluse, since he has left his island retreat and sought once more the splendid city of his youth, the head of the author of *Notre Dame* and *Ernani* seems literally turned. M. Victor Hugo's last flaming manifesto, *Aux Parisiens*, is an astonishing mixture of gorgeous rhetoric and grandiloquent menace. His glowing imagination has run riot in words, his eloquence has surpassed itself, his patriotism has taken on an antique fury that reminds us of Demosthenes, but also, alas, at times of "Major de Boots." His sentences are absolutely overrunning with terrible threats, with dazzling metaphors, with astounding prosopopeias. Paris, he tells us, is watching the Prussians with the lightnings of Zeus in her hand. Those misguided Teutons are about to meet a great warrior whose name was Gaul when they were Borussians, and who calls himself France, now that they are Vandals. The universe, let them remember, does not belong to the conquered of Napoleon the Great or the conquerors of Napoleon the Little. Let it not be forgotten by them that Montaigne, Rabelais, Pascal, Moliere, Diderot, Rousseau, Danton, and the French Revolution are things that have existed. Paris is not yet Sodom and Gomorrah, or the Prussians the fire from heaven. The city is not yet superfluous which for four centuries has irradiated the world. No more are the Prussians to enjoy "easy" successes—such, we presume, as those of Gravelotte. "No more forests, no more thick fogs, no more tortuous tactics, no more gliding along in the dark. The strategy of the cat will not avail when you meet the lion. In vain you will step softly. The very dead will hear you." And Paris, beautiful Paris, "which has been accustomed to amuse mankind, will now terrify it," and although M. Hugo has previously and repeatedly declared the contingency to be impossible, the symmetry of his peroration renders it quite necessary to add that "the world will be amazed when it sees how grandly Paris can die."

This is fine even to sublimity, yet as the sapient "Dogberry" said to his mate, "Palabras, neighbor Verges." And unhappily no such paper bullets of the brain are at all likely to awe King William or Von Moltke from the career of their humor. Voltaire may indeed be preferable to Bismarck; the Nile, the Tiber, and the Seine may inaccurately be deemed to be affluents of the Spree; the statue of Paris may truly deserve to be crowned with stars as that of Strasburg was with flowers. Yet it is better to demonstrate all these things by deeds than words. Fine words pull no triggers any more than soft ones butter parsnips. The stern silence of resolution better becomes Paris now than vaunts of any sort; and least of all such as have the effect of a ludicrous, civilized paraphrase of an Indian brave's death song. We have not the least doubt, meanwhile, that the Parisians will bear themselves heroically, and M. Hugo among them; only it is better to let us of the outer world say these things, than to have them struck off before the event at the Palais Royal. The world becomes suspicious when so many barks come before the bite, and it is given to few to be at once makers of boastful epigrams and winners of mighty battles, like him who founded the overthrown dynasty, and whose ashes repose under the dome of the Invalides.

MR. COX'S RESIGNATION.

From the N. Y. Nation.

It is, of course, very unfortunate that so valuable an officer as Secretary Cox should resign his place in the Cabinet, but it would be still more unfortunate if the public were left in ignorance of, or under any misapprehension about, the cause of his resignation. An attempt has been made by some of the more zealous party papers to ascribe it to purely "personal" reasons, and there have been one or two insinuations that, as he was not in entire sympathy with the party about the suffrage, it is, perhaps, not altogether to be regretted that his official connection with it should cease. But we believe we run no risk in saying that his motives for retiring are no more "personal" than those of an officer who finds a place which he has filled faithfully and well made untenantable must always be; and that the suggestion that he does not agree with the party touching any of its fundamental doctrines, or any great feature of its policy, is simply one of the modes in which the party hacks raise the mob on any honest man whose presence is inconvenient and whom they determine "to run off." Just as "soundness on the main question" has been made a cover for every vice, from burglary to habitual drunkenness, so unsoundness is used as an excuse for covering the purest reputation with mud. His resignation has, in short, nothing to do with his opinions or with his private comfort or convenience. It is simply and solely the result of the President's failure to support him in the maintenance and prosecution of the reforms which he has introduced into the Department of the Interior, and the value and extent of which the press of all parties is now acknowledging with gratitude. He has introduced changes which, three years ago, seemed well-nigh out of any man's power, and the extension of which in all branches of the Administration would be one of the greatest blessings which could befall the country. He has filled the working force of the Department with competent, well-educated men of good character, and has shown that such men can serve the Government better than others, and without any derangement of the political machine. He has, moreover, broken up the innumerable rings which the nature of a great deal of its business gathered around the Department during the late Administration, and, in fact, has made probably the most complete clearance of jobbery and corruption which any one department in Washington has witnessed in our time.

Now, that this sort of work would be done in all the departments, and that the Cabinet officers would have the hearty support of the President in doing it, was, we believe, the general expectation of the country when the present administration came into power; and it was generally believed that Grant, not being a politician, and yet possessed of a reputation so great as to enable him to set politicians at defiance, was just the man to effect this great and long-desired but hardly-expected revolution. It was, we believe, on the understanding that he was such a man that Messrs. Hoar, Fish, and Cox took office. Had he issued a declaration, on taking office, that he was going to revolutionize the civil service by making appointments on business principles, we believe the country would have hailed it with delight, and have supported him firmly. Declaration or no declaration, however, it would have stood by him in trying to do right had he trusted it. But he lost heart very early in the fight—a novel sensation for him of all men, whose courage on more terrible fields has usually grown as his fortune seemed to wane. He apparently could neither make up his mind to work with the politicians nor to break with them, so he tried a compromise, and it has met with the usual fate of such attempts. The politicians at first assaulted the departments openly, and attempted to carry them with a rush. Finding this unsuccessful, they sat down before them and opened a regular siege. They became "cool" with the Administration, disregarded its suggestions, rejected its nominations, and affected to treat it as of little account. They spread abroad through the country reports of its failure and "weakness," and, having produced a certain amount of demoralization at the White House in this way, they began openly to point out to the President the injury Hoar was doing him by his "brusqueness," or Cox by his inflexibility or his new-fangled notions, or that he was doing himself by his failure to consult "practical men," who could show him how things were managed "inside politics." This, of course, gradually produced its effect. Hoar was sacrificed first, by a direct dismissal; Cox is now sacrificed, by a refusal to sustain him in the execution of his reforms. Fish, we venture to predict, will not last much beyond December, and for the same reasons; and then we shall have the reign of the old schemers fully restored in all the departments, and—this is the worst of it—managing a President totally unfamiliar with their arts, and totally unable to detect even the worst of the snares into which they are sure to try to lead him.

Now, what is the diseases from which American politics is suffering? Is it not the corruption and dishonesty of the great body of persons who carry on the Government? Suppose this evil removed or greatly diminished, what else is there in American polity to cause anybody to be disheartened or disturbed—human nature being what it is? What is it that makes these persons corrupt? Is it not the fact that office-holding is the only business in the United States, producing a regular income, in which a man needs neither character nor capacity, and into which a man can get without possessing either character or capacity? Supposing we barred the entrance to the public service to this class of persons, what is there in politics that would make the game worth the candle to the great army of adventurers, and ignoramuses, and gamblers, and tricksters who now make it a low and justly despised profession? Would they not quit it if, as Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, has pointed out, the business of Congressmen were legislation simply, and not the keeping of intelligence offices to provide places for the broken down, or unsuccessful, or vicious? The first political question in every country is, what kind of people compose the State?—the second is, what kind of men make the laws and execute them?—what kind of laws are passed? is only the third. A people of high political capacity will make almost any government serve their purpose, but no government can be made to serve any good purpose long which is worked by rascals, and in the operation of which nearly all the virtues and all the gifts and acquirements are treated as if they did not exist or were of no value.

The Methodist Church has been lately getting up a political reform movement. If its promoters mean by this a movement for preaching generally against corruption in the style of the *Tribune*, say, or of a Republican orator at a ratification meeting, they may save themselves all further trouble. They will find nobody to disagree with them, and might thrash the empty air in this way for twenty years and find things at the end no better. We may say the same thing of all general exhortations to individuals, from the President down, "to appoint none but good men to office." Some Presidents will appoint good men; others will not; and some will try to appoint them, and give it up as too troublesome. It is the *system* which is rotten, and it is the system which must be reformed. Dependence on individual men chosen by nominating conventions is simply vanity and vexation of spirit. The desire of the nation for honest servants must be expressed in laws, and not in resolutions only. There is at this moment a convention sitting in Cincinnati for the discussion of questions of prison reform. Some of the ablest and most experienced philanthropists and reformers in this country are attending it; some of the ablest in Europe have sent papers to it. Every day of its sittings a vast amount of valuable information and wise suggestion as to the treatment of criminals is laid before the world. Now, does anybody suppose that its deliberations are likely to have the smallest effect on the prison discipline or the police system of the United States? Nobody, certainly, who is competent to form an opinion about it. And why not? Simply because the administration of the prisons of the country, like every other branch of the administration, has been gradually but surely taken possession of by a distinct class, composed of ignorant and often unprincipled men, who regard the management of prisons as part of the "party spoils," and treat all interference with them on the part of reformers as the meddling of visionary busybodies. There has been a hard-working association for the improvement of the condition of the prisons in this State in existence for twenty-five years, and containing some of the ablest jurists and philanthropists we have. It has inspected, reported, and preached year by year with unsurpassed intelligence and fidelity; and yet the state of the prisons is now far worse than when they began. We might multiply these illustrations indefinitely. They present themselves in every department of the Government.

The American people is full of generous and noble ideas. It is animated by the most ardent desire to make real and valuable contributions to the work of human progress. It would fain do justice, and dearly loves mercy. It seeks, above all things, to make its institutions models for all nations. But all this passionate love of improvement, which, rightly directed, and with proper machinery at its command, might move mountains, is absolutely arrested at the door of every public office. Inside, it finds neither service nor expression. If we wish ever to see the greater features of the national character, its faith, its hope, its charity, its openness to new ideas, its vigor and ingenuity in controlling circumstances, and its singular, we may say unparalleled, capacity for dealing with social and political problems, fairly embodied, as they ought to be, in the Government, we must, before all things, improve the system through which the machinery of government is kept going. Mr. Cox's retirement is certainly, as far as this is concerned, not a hopeful sign, but we must trust that either he or the President will yet find a way to retain his services for the nation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

F. H. WHITE,
10 8 15t Assistant Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW LINEN GOODS—FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices.
New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap.
Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.
Pillow Casings, all widths.
Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted patterns just in.
The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.
Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Gents' Handkerchiefs.
N. B.—We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WHITE GOODS. 8 21 mwf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.
We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of
Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,
Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
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TOWER CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2[illegible] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.
Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest House in line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p6

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
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BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening, shortly after six o'clock, and after the workmen had left the chair factory of George Fenner, rear of No. 1730 North Fifth street, near Montgomery avenue, fire was discovered in the boiler-room. The structure being of frame, about 100 feet square, and two stories high, the flames spread rapidly, and it was soon discovered that no efforts on the part of the firemen could save the building. It was a total loss of seven thousand dollars to Mr. Fenner, upon which there was an insurance of $5000. Mr. D. B. Slifer occupied a portion of the building for cane-seating, and his stock was also destroyed, involving a loss of $3000. Immediately in front of the chair factory and facing Fifth street was the dyeing establishment of E. Hemphill, a brick building. The rear portion of this, used for dyeing vats, was destroyed, as well as the upper portion of the front structure, the loss being about $4000. Surrounding the chair factory were a number of frame dwellings. Three of these to the north and three to the south, owned by Mr. Tillon, were destroyed, the occupants caping with but a small portion of their rniture. Those of the north were occupied y William Kenney, John Redan, and amuel Fulton; those to the south were occued by John Coon and John Stotler. The re caused a great light, but being of inflamable material, was soon subdued.

—Hon. David A. Wells and Messrs. Cuyr and Sherman, of New York, Commissions appointed by Governor Hoffman, have en in our city during the past few days, for e purpose of examining into our system of vying and collecting State and municipal xes. Every facility was afforded them by e members of the Board of Revision to obin a satisfactory examination. The Comission will report a State and Municipal ax bill, to be acted upon by the New York egislature at its next session.

—Alderman McMullin had a hearing bere Alderman Kerr yesterday afternoon, and ere being no testimony implicating him in e riot on Thursday of last week, he was ischarged.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113⅛.

—A soldiers' monument was dedicated at amaqua, Pa., yesterday, with imposing ceremonies.

—The annual meeting of the Association Congregational Churches of Missouri is ow in session at St. Louis, and is well atended.

—An appropriation of $5000 each was ade yesterday in St. Louis for statues of eneral Lyon and Edward Bates.

—Secretary Robeson spoke at the Brookn (N. Y.) Academy of Music last night, in upport of Republican principles.

—The Labor Reform party, of Massachutts, yesterday deposed their nominee for ieutenant-Governor, and substituted anher.

—The citizens of Mobile, who are now sufring greatly from the yellow fever, are bout receiving aid from other portions of heir State.

—On Wednesday the United States flag was ailed to the Georgia State Agricultural Soiety's flag-staff upon the fair ground, at tlanta, without authority. It was ordered own by President Yancey, who yesterday ad it replaced.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Details of the Wide-spread Convulsion.

We give the following despatches from ifferent points upon an absorbing matter f interest received after the publication of ur last edition of yesterday:—

Laboratory of Bowdoin College, Brunsick, Me., Oct. 20—12 M.—A severe earthuake shock has just passed, throwing down portion of one of the chimneys of Adams all. The general direction was northsterly and southwesterly. The duration as from thirty to forty seconds.

St. Catharine's, Oct. 20.—A severe shock f earthquake was felt here to-day at 11 'clock. A number of windows were broken, nd people rushed to the streets in great larm. There has been nothing of the kind ere since 1854, when a slight shock was felt.

Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 20.—A perceptible hock of earthquake was felt throughout this illage at 11 o'clock this morning.

Saratoga, Oct. 20.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here this morning at 11·30. Houses were shaken and some buildings much damaged. It was preceded by a rumbling ound, and lasted about a minute. Reports rom the surrounding country state that the hock was distinctly felt, and in some places asted two minutes.

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 30.—An earthquake shock was felt in this city at 11·15 o'clock this morning. The Sixth ward school house, containing five hundred children, was severely shaken, causing a panic. The shock was more severe n the southern part of the city. Despatches from Sand Hill, Cambridge, and other places north of Troy state that one shock was sensibly felt. It lasted from fifteen to twenty seconds.

Warrensburg, N. Y., Oct. 20.—About twenty minutes past eleven this morning a shock of earthquake was felt at this place of sufficient violence to open doors, throw articles from shelves, and ring door-bells. The buildings seemed to vibrate several inches. The shock continued about two minutes.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 20.—A shock of n earthquake was felt here at 11·27 this morning. Large buildings shook so that the occupants ran into the streets in some cases.

Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 20.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt in this city at fourteen minutes past eleven o'clock this morning. The people were greatly excited, and rushed from their buildings to find chimneys falling nd steeples tottering. The damage done was not great, but the excitement was intense.

Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 20.—At Montpelier he shock of an earthquake was felt at twentyour minutes past eleven o'clock, and coninued about thirty minutes. It was much he severest ever experienced in this section.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 20.—A slight shock of arthquake was felt in this city at about leven o'clock this morning.

Cleveland, Oct. 20.—A very sensible shock f earthquake was felt here this morning at bout seven o'clock, lasting fifteen or twenty econds.

The national bank building, Atwater block, nd other large buildings swayed to and fro, ausing the persons occupying the upper tories to flock into the streets in the greatest onsternation. The same shock was plainly elt in Meadville, Pa., but it cannot be traced o any other locality.

Hartford, Oct. 20.—The shock of earthuake was felt here about eleven A. M. The rembling lasted for several seconds.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Three distinct hocks of earthquake were felt here at ten minutes past eleven to-day (New York time). he motion was from north to south. Winows rattled and clocks stopped.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Oct. 20.—At 11·20 A. M. to-day a shock of earthquake was felt here, lasting between one and two seconds. The Central Hotel was so shaken as to alarm many of the inmates.

Scranton, Oct. 20.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 11·30 A. M. to-day. The walls of several buildings were cracked, and the people were much alarmed.

Cincinnati, Oct. 20.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Walnut Hills at 10·30 to-day. The students at the Lane Seminary noticed it very perceptibly in their dormitories.

Albany, Oct. 20.—The earthquake shock to-day was perceptible in all parts of this city. Houses were shaken to such an extent as to set in motion all suspended objects. It was, of course, more perceptible in the upper stories of houses, and in many instances the motion was felt in the lower stories and in basements. The teachers and children in the schools were alarmed, and there was a rush from some of them to escape. Persons engaged on fine work like engraving and drawing found themselves compelled to suspend operations for a minute or two. In some houses tinware was made to rattle, and everywhere chandeliers vibrated alarmingly. The motion was more perceptible on the hills, where the shock was so distinct that it was supposed there had been a heavy explosion in the neighborhood. Many people, in their terror, ran out of their houses. There was no damage done to buildings.

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 20.—A shock of earthquake was felt at Rondout this morning. Houses were shattered to their foundations, and people staggered about their rooms.

Portland, Oct. 20.—About three hundred feet of the bed of the Ogdensburg railroad, near Otter creek, and near Standish, 16 miles from here, settled ten feet to-day at the time of the earthquake.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 20.—A remarkable shock of an earthquake occurred at 11·10 A. M. The shocks passed from northeast to southwest.

Albany, Oct. 20.—The following note was written by Professor Hough, of Dudley Observatory:—"A shock of earthquake was felt here at 11·15 A. M., October 20, lasting about one minute. The walls of buildings had a very marked vibration. Open doors were made to vibrate, and objects hanging on walls were put in oscillation. At the time of the shock a rumbling noise was heard. Clock pendulums swinging north and south were made to vibrate east and west, showing that the earthquake passed in an easterly direction. Since 9 A. M. of yesterday the barometer has been falling rapidly, the total fall amounting to seven-tenths of an inch. During the shock the mercury in a registering barometer was in a violent state of agitation.

"G. W. Hough, Dudley Observatory."

Quebec, Oct. 20.—A severe earthquake shock was felt here this morning, lasting for several seconds, accompanied by a rumbling noise. Buildings were rocked, and the people rushed into the streets in alarm. Several chimneys and ceilings fell down.

Titusville, Pa., Oct. 20.—An earthquake shock was very perceptibly felt here at fifteen minutes past eleven A. M. to-day. It lasted for a few seconds.

Detroit, Oct. 20.—A shock of earthquake was felt in this city at eleven A. M. to-day. Reports received indicate that it was felt throughout Michigan.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch—President Cattell in the chair.

A communication was received from the Board of Education, inviting Councils to the Park on Friday, the 21st inst., on the occasion of the nutting expedition. It was accepted.

Also, one asking for the purchase of a lot of ground at Eleventh and Snyder streets, for school purposes, to cost $3000.

A communication was received from the Fire Marshal on incendiary fires, which was referred to the Committee on a Paid Fire Department.

Mr. Franciscus submitted an ordinance to make an appropriation of $12,000 to pay for the removal of railroad tracks on south Broad street, to be paid to the Southwark Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. McIlvaine presented a petition for the widening of the draw on the Gray's Ferry bridge. Referred.

Mr. Fareira, chairman of the Committee on Schools, presented for confirmation the contract with Charles Miller for building a school-house on Washington street, in the Twenty-first ward. It was confirmed.

Also, an ordinance appropriating to the Board of Education $2045 for reparing school-houses damaged by the hail-storm. Passed.

Mr. Fareira reported an ordinance granting permission to the West Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church to erect a temporary frame chapel at Thirty second and Chestnut streets.

Also, a resolution for the paving of Star and other streets. Passed.

Mr. McIlvaine presented an ordinance repealing ordinances for the paving of streets in the Twenty-seventh ward with cobble stones. Passed.

Also, one for the widening and opening of Baltimore avenue. Referred.

Mr. Franciscus, chairman of the Committee on Railroads, reported an ordinance directing the Hestonville and Mantua Railroad Company to relay their track in the middle of Lancaster avenue, from Bridge street to Haverford avenue. Also, to lay a double track and turnout. Passed.

The following bills from Common Council were considered:

One authorizing a reward of $1000 for the arrest and conviction of the parties who attempted the assassination of Fleming M. Couts, October 10, at Nineteenth and Race streets. Concurred in.

Also, one appropriating $10,200 to pay damages in opening Belmont avenue. Concurred in.

Also, one to authorize the macadamizing of Bringhurst street. Concurred in.

Also, one to make an appropriation to the Board of Aldermen. Concurred in.

At five o'clock, the special order being the bill to govern and protect the Department for Supplying the City with Water, the Chamber resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and considered the ordinance.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and were granted leave to sit next Thursday.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour, President Louis Wagner in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Board of Public Education inviting Councils to visit the Park to-day. Accepted.

Also one from the same body giving the estimates of the amount required for the support of the First School district of Pennsylvania for 1871; the amount being $1,354,720 46.

A communication was received from Chief Downey covering particulars of the fire at Budd and Juniper streets.

Also a communication from Fire Marshal Blackburn on the same subject.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution directing the Mayor to offer a reward for the discovery of the person who shot Flemming M. Couts, of the Tenth ward, on the evening of the 10th instant. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Highways to account for the delay in laying the pavement in front of the State-house. Referred.

Mr. Logan offered a resolution to appoint a female turnkey at every station-house in Philadelphia. Referred to the Committee on Police.

A number of petitions for gas lamps, water pipe, &c., were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Shisler presented a resolution to Macadamize Passyunk road from Broad street to Point Breeze. Agreed to.

Mr. Sellers offered an ordinance for the opening and widening of Baltimore avenue, from Darby road to Forty-second street. Referred to the Highway Committee.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee on Finance, presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $2031, to pay the Board of Aldermen, for their services, and one of $250, for advertising supplements to the Sheriff's proclamation. Agreed to.

Also one relative to the construction of branch sewers. Postponed.

Also a resolution to enter satisfaction on the official bond of Samuel S. Cavin, late agent of the Girard Estates. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $10,200 to pay damages for the opening of Belmont avenue, and $3325 to pay William D. Kelley for the same. Agreed to.

Also one making an appropriation of $700 to pay for the widening of City avenue. Agreed to.

Mr. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution for the paving and grading of Dauphin street. Agreed to.

Also, one for the opening of Dauphin and Master streets. Agreed to.

Also, one to pay for macadamizing Bringhurst street. Agreed to.

Also, one to pay the expense of laying a water main on Otis street and Susquehanna avenue. Agreed to.

Mr. H. Huhn, of the Committee on Police, offered a resolution granting permission to Jay Cooke to connect his office by telegraph with the Central Station. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $400 to extend the fire alarm telegraph to the Delaware Harbor Police Station. Agreed to.

Also, one granting permission to Messrs. Shippen and Grambo to place a column clock in front of No. 530 Walnut street. Agreed to.

Also, one granting the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company permission to place wires on the poles on Market street. Agreed to.

Mr. Willets, of the Committee on Surveys, presented an ordinance for the construction of sewers on North Sixteenth, Green, Ninth, Wiley and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, one to place Wellington street on the plan of public property. Agreed to.

Mr. Myers, of the Committee on Port Wardens, presented a resolution authorizing certain transfers in the annual appropriation to the Department of City Property. Agreed to.

Mr Sellers presented an ordinance to provide for a paid fire department. Referred.

Select Council bills were taken up.

One relative to a paid fire department was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Also, the bill granting the West Chestnut Presbyterian Church privilege to erect a wooden building, with an amendment. Concurred in.

Resolution for paving and grading of Patton street, with amendments. Concurred in.

A bill authorizing transfers in the appropriation to Controllers of Public Schools was agreed to.

An ordinance making appropriation to pay for the removal of tracks on Broad street. Agreed to.

One to open Kingsessing avenue. Referred.

One to open Seventeenth street to Germantown Railroad. Referred.

One relative to paving streets with cobble stones. Referred.

A resolution to pave Montgomery avenue. Referred.

A resolution to lay water pipe on Boudinot street. Agreed to.

A resolution to approve the contract of Charles Miller, for the erection of a school-house in Manayunk. Agreed to.

An ordinance making an appropriation to the Board of Public Education to pay for repairs. Referred.

A resolution relative to railroad tracks on Lancaster avenue. Adjourned.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES—THE CAMPAIGN ON THE LOIRE—AMERICANS IN PARIS—THEY ARE WILLING TO GET OUT.

London, Oct. 20.—[Special to New York Herald.]—A rumor is prevalent here that treaty negotiations are going on with Bazaine for peace. The report says that after peace is concluded, Bazaine's army, with the released prisoners of Sedan, will march on Paris to enforce the terms of the treaty.

London, Oct. 20—[Special to New York World.]—Despite the efforts of the government to discourage such a demonstration, 20,000 people marched to Palace Yard last night and organized an immense meeting to express sympathy with the republicans of France. The speakers virtually denounced King William, and an allusion to the apathy of John Bright was received with cries of "Shame."

The Gladstone government was bitterly reproached for its policy of abstention; a defensive alliance with France was advocated, and a resolution adopted calling on Parliament to abolish the pensions to the German princes, including the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Louis of Hesse. It was declared that the sooner all kings and queens were dethroned the better.

The feeling manifested in all quarters of the city during the night was revolutionary and threatening. The government had two regiments of infantry under arms all night in the barracks, and extra police precautions were taken to repress any disorder, but no call was made for the interference of either military or police.

At two A. M. this morning the Prussian embassy was insulted by a great concourse of people, with whom the police did not interfere.

Tours, Oct. 20.—The Prussians are returning toward Paris without seeking a battle with the French on the right bank of the Loire. The Prussians are still in peaceful occupation of Orleans. Owing to their great losses at Chateaudun the Prussians have nearly destroyed that town by fire. At Chateauneuf, where the Prussians attacked and were beaten off, they took revenge by exacting heavy contributions of money. The inhabitants paid the sum, heavy as it was, within fifty thousand francs. The Germans then evacuated the place, but threatened to return soon and collect the balance or burn the town.

The best answer to the Prussian dispatches saying their loss was trifling before Paris on the 13th, on the occasion of the sortie of the Parisians, is found in the official military report, which is just published, showing that after the battle the Prussians demanded a truce of five hours in order to bury their dead.

Advices from Paris state that a number of Americans who had obtained passes from the Prussian authorities outside the city found it impossible to leave. The Prussians explained that owing to certain strategetical reasons the Americans would not be permitted to leave by any of the usual roads. The Prussians advised the Americans to leave by a boat going down the Seine, and promised them protection by that route. Minister Washburne has informed Favre that he himself will remain in Paris as long as the government authorities do. It is announced that the supply of flour in Paris is sufficient for five months. Dispatches from Rouen, Lille, Belfort and other places show that the determination to resist the Prussians is as strong as ever. A large French force is assembled at Besancon. Garibaldi has issued a stirring address to the Franc-tireurs.

The movements of the enemy south of the Loire are much commented on. The journals fear that a rapid movement is in progress for a surprise of Tours. Assurances are given that the government will not leave until an attack is certain to be made. Dispatches from various parts of France report a number of small engagements.

M. Dubost, delegate from the government of Paris to Tours, who landed from a ballooon at Rocroi yesterday, brings news of another engagement near Paris, which began in the morning, at Hautes Bruyères, and lasted for three hours, and was resumed in the afternoon, and terminated after three hours more fighting. The Prussians, who attacked in both actions, were repulsed with heavy loss. The dispatch from Rocroi, which contains the above intelligence, does not give the date of the affair.

According to the latest Paris advices, Trochu, giving way to the unceasing demands of the National Guards, has given his assent to their organization in mobilized regiments as an active force for sorties and service beyond the walls. He also announces that he has a plan for a general attack on the besiegers, that when matured will be carried out on a formidable scale. In the meantime he will accept volunteers for sorties and night surprises.

The Paris *Officiel Journal*, of October 15, positively declares that Burnside had no mission from the Prussian authorities when he visited Paris, but was merely an officious agent.

Rouen, Oct. 20.—A copy of the Paris *Officiel Journal* just received here contains the answer of Favre to the circular of Bismarck, in their conference at Ferrieres. "It is well," says Favre, "that France should know the extent of the ambition of Prussia. It does not stop at the conquest of two of our provinces; it seeks our destruction. France must have no illusions; her existence is at stake. She was offered dishonor and she refused, and they propose to punish her by annihilation. This is the exact situation. I prefer our peril and our sufferings to the gratification of the exorbitant ambition of our enemies. Even if vanquished, France will be greater under misfortune, and will have the admiration and sympathy of the world. France perhaps needed this trial, from which she will issue transformed."

Lyons, Oct. 19, via Tours, Oct. 20.—Two deputations of National Guards left this city to-day, one for Besancon and the other for Tours. The latter delegation goes to request the presence of Gambetta in this city.

Marseilles, Oct. 19.—An immense pacific manifestation was made in this city yesterday. Many thousands of unarmed citizens collected before the office of the prefect of the department, and requested that Esquiros be reinstated as administrator of the department. The crowd at length dispersed without any disorder whatever.

Toulon, Oct. 19.—Three regiments of infantry, zouaves and turcos, have arrived at this point since Monday. A large number of horses and much war material have also been collected from the neighboring country. The troops were at once sent to the front.

Paris, Oct. 13.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The council of war in the case of the deserters at the Chatillon fight has finished its labors and has sentenced five men to death.

—It is stated of a man who recently commited suicide by taking prussic acid, in Buffalo, that for some time previous he had been experimenting with that poison upon insects of various kinds, for the purpose, as is now supposed, of observing its effects upon animal life.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	6·18	Moon Sets	2·23
Sun Sets	5·12	High Water	10·53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Wash. Butcher,
Israel W. Morris,
James Dougherty,
} Committee of the Month.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'tr	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Etna	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Oct. 8
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 8
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
India	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 22
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 29
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 29
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 1
C. of Wash'tn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 22
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 22
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 22
Achilles	Philadelphia	Charleston	Oct. 22
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Oct. 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, New York, John F. Ohl.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, Savannah, David Cooper.
Schr Ann S. Brown, Fisk, Boston, do.
Schr Sarah C. Bright, Scull, Alexandria, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Mary D. Haskell, Haskell, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Zeta Psi, Thompson, 10 days from Charleston, with phosphate to Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Co.—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr George Fales, Hall, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr William Frazier, Willing, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Collins & Co.
Schr Frank Jamison, Jamison, 6 days fm Charleston, with phosphate rock to Watson & Clark—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Jas. H. Moore, Nickerson, 8 days from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.
Schr Ellen Perkins, Perkins, from Salem, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr R. J. Conner, Terry, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary E. Hobson, Blocksom, 2 days fm Lebanon, Del., with railroad ties to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Teviot, from Matanzas.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

New York Office, Oct. 20.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

F. Hawkins, with malt, for Philadelphia.

Baltimore Branch Office, Oct. 20.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

L. D. Collins, Adelia, Catharine Moan, Albemarle, Estella, Experiment, Ed. Hazard, Goodwill, Ed. Hooper, and Harvest Moon, all with coal, for New York.

Philadelphia Branch Office, Oct. 21.—10 regular barges, light, left this port 8·30 A. M. to-day for Baltimore. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Havre-de-Grace, Oct. 21.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Casco, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Tiger, with lumber to Malone & Son.
John Haldeman, with lime, for Chesapeake.

(By Telegraph.)

Lewes, Del., Oct. 20—10 A. M.—The pilot-boat Howard reports passed in yesterday, bark Lepanto, 58 days from Alicante.

In harbor, barks Ocean, Mary Killam, and Bidewell; brig Dayspring, schr Osseo, and 25 schooners unknown.

Wind S. S. W.; squally. Thermometer, 79.

The bark Bidewell, from Havre, reports:—Oct. 15, during the night, fell in with a waterlogged hull with foremast standing; tacked several times, but saw no one on board. Oct. 17 picked up half a boat, evidently cut in two by a collision. It can be seen on board the bark.

4 P. M.—Heavy squalls from N. W. Two small steamers in the harbor. No change in vessels since the morning. Thermometer, 60.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Hombersund, Neilson, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Liverpool 6th inst.
N. G. steamer Berlin, Undutsch, from Baltimore 29th ult., at Bremen 18th inst., to sail 26th on her return.
Br. steamer Calabria, McMicken, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.
Br. steamer Aleppo, Brown, from Liverpool 6th via Queenstown 7th, at Boston 19th inst.
Steamer Perit, Gardner, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 15th inst.
Steamer Emily B. Souder, Crowell, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 15th inst.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, from Beverly, at Boston 19th inst.
Steamer South America, Tinklepaugh, from Rio Janeiro Sept. 25, Bahia 28th, Pernambuco Oct. 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 14th, at New York yesterday.
Steamer Ariadne, Pennington, from New York, at Galveston 17th inst.
Steamer Gulf Stream, McCreery, from New York, at Galveston 18th inst.
Steamer Idaho, Price, for New York, sailed from Liverpool 19th inst.
Steamer Alaska, Gray, for Aspinwall, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer Saxon, Sears, for Philadelphia, sailed fm Boston 19th inst.
Steamer Leopard, Hughes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Steamer New York, Jones, hence, was discharging at Georgetown, D. C., 19th inst.
Steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 18th inst.
N. G. bark Texas, Meentzeer, hence, at Cuxhaven 8th inst.
Br. bark Zulma, Peterson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leghorn 1st inst.
Br. bark J. M. Churchill, Seavey, at Leghorn 1st inst., for Philadelphia 20th.
Br. bark Guinevere, from Dublin via Delaware Breakwater, at Savannah 19th inst.
Bark Labella, Christieson, hence for Lubeck, sailed from Falmouth 7th inst.
Bark John Ellis, Melvin, hence, at Queenstown 7th inst.
Bark Polly, Rodd, hence for Stettin, at Falmouth 6th inst.; had lost jibboom, and had sails split.
Bark Herundo, Aird, for Philadelphia, entered outward at Liverpool 6th inst.
Bark Elgin, Healey, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 8th inst.
Bark Mary Cook, Farfor, hence, at Konigfberg 3d instant.
Bark Laura Maria, Albrecht, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 7th inst.
Br. brig Sarah, Outerbridge, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Trinidad 1st inst.
Brig Potomac, Carver, hence, at Portland 18th inst.
Brig Torrent, Gould, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, at Portland 18th inst.
Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, hence for Pernambuco, was spoken 12th inst., lat. 38 51, long. 68.
Brig Alice Lea, Foster, hence, at Bilboa 1st inst.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, hence, at Galveston 20th inst.
Brig Courier, Lund, hence, at Genoa 2d inst.
Brig Cuba, Holmes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Tarragona 29th ult.
Br. schr Unexpected, Ludlow, hence, at St. John, N. B., 19th inst.
Schr Harry White, Hopkins, hence for Kingston, Jam., was passed 15th inst., lat. 37 30, long. 73 30.
Schrs Susan Sherman, from Portland, and Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, from Pawtucket, both for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 17th inst.
Schr Armada, Cole, hence, at Norfolk 18th inst.
Schr Annie Adams sailed from Norfolk 18th inst. for James River, to load for Trenton, N. J.
Schrs L. P. Pharo, Anderson, and Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 18th inst.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, hence, at Baker's Landing 17th inst.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, hence, at Bristol 18th instant.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Wall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 18th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 18th inst.
Schrs H. G. Ely, McAllister; C. P. Stickney, Matthews; W. S. Thompson, Rayner; Francis French, Lippincott, hence, at Richmond 17th inst.
Schrs T. D. Wilder, Kenney; Sea Nymph, Conley; N. H. Skinner, Thrasher; Jesse Wilson, Conley; and Ocean Wave, Bryant, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 18th inst.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,080,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	02,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·0
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICE NEW BUCKWHEAT
Just Received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc
No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 [15] DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MLLE. NILSSON.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public that the first and only
GRAND NILSSON MATINEE
Will take place
TO-MORROW (Saturday), Oct. 22, at 2 P. M., in which Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON will appear for the last time in Philadelphia, prior to her return to New York.
Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON will be assisted by
Miss ANNA LOUISE CARY, the favorite Contralto.
Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished Tenor.
Signor N. VERGER, the eminent Baritone.
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the great Violinist.
The Grand Orchestra will be under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor .... Signor BOSONI.
General Admission, $2·00; Reserved Seats, $1 extra; Family Circle, $1; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50 cents extra; Proscenium Boxes, $25 and $30.
Seats can be secured at the Academy and NORTH'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street.
Steinway Pianos are used at all "Nilsson" Concerts.
Doors open at 1 o'clock. Matinee to commence at 2 P. M. 10 17

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THE LAST PLUTO
MATINEE, MATINEE,
MATINEE, MATINEE,
MATINEE MATINEE,
MATINEE MATINEE,
SATURDAY,
SATURDAY,
At 2 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats 75 cents. 1t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 21,
FIRST BENEFIT OF
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
Commencing with Colman's five-act comedy,
THE HEIR-AT-LAW.
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE as DR. PANGLOSS.
After which Mr. Clarke's reconstructed version of
THE TOODLES.
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE as TIMOTHY TOODLES.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
MR. J. S. CLARKE as OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 21,
Only night of Sheridan's Comedy,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
By Mrs. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
Concluding with the laughable farce,
A THUMPING LEGACY.
SATURDAY—A TRIPLE BILL—"The Love Chase," "The Toodles," and "The Floating Beacon."
ON MONDAY—NEW COMEDY, "M.P."

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, No. 1217
E. L. DAVENPORT .... Lessee and Manager.
P. E. ABEL .... Business Manager.
LAST WEEK OF THE LINGARDS.
The Grand Musical and Operatic Extravaganza,
PLUTO
WITH LINGARD IN HIS SKETCHES.
Every Evening this Week.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. 10 17

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW NOVELTIES EVERY NIGHT.
Enthusiastic Reception Nightly of
THE GREAT, THE ONLY COOL BURGESS,
who never had an equal in his specialties.
Re-engagement of the Highly Popular
CHARLES VIVIAN,
the Great London Mimic.
The Queen of all Peerless Danseuses
M'LLE DE ROSA,
Premiere Danseuse Assoluta, will appear in Two Ballets.
MISS EMMA ALFORD,
the celebrated London Serio-Comic Burlesque singer.
SYDNEY FRANKS.
A most Original Comic Singer and Mimic.
DICK SANDS,
the Famous Lancashire Clog Dancer.
JOHN MULLIGAN,
the Emperor of all Sable Comedians.
IMMENSE OLIO ENTERTAINMENT.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Star Troupe of the World,
Every Evening in their Ethiopian Soirees.
Box office open daily from 10 to 1 o'clock. After 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 N. Eighth street. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

FURNITURE.

LUTZ & KLEIN,
(SUCCESSORS TO I. LUTZ),
No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Have now on hand a full assortment of first-class FURNITURE, which their friends and customers are respectfully invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Also, lately received a large invoice of
FRENCH FURNITURE,
Manufactured by the best houses in Paris, which we offer to sell at Paris panic prices. 10 7 2m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are w receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

WHAT HAS BEEN LOST.

TEN States thus far—those named below—have held their elections for members of the Forty-second Congress. South Carolina, which held an election on Wednesday, makes the eleventh State, but the result will not be known for some days yet. With the exception of one district in Pennsylvania, the returns are sufficiently definite from these States to enable us to summarize the result. The doubtful district (Cessna's) we concede for the present to the Democracy, to give our calculations the worst possible aspect. In the following table is given the political standing of the delegations from these ten States in the last and present Congress, and in the next:—

	40TH CONGRESS.		41ST CONGRESS.		42D CONGRESS.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Indiana........	8	3	7	4	6	5
Iowa..........	6	0	6	0	6	0
Maine.........	5	0	5	0	5	0
Mississippi	0	0	5	0	5	0
Nebraska	1	0	1	0	1	0
North Carolina	7	0	6	1	2	5
Ohio..........	16	3	14	5	14	5
Oregon........	1	0	0	1	0	1
Pennsylvania..	18	6	18	6	13	11
Vermont.......	3	0	3	0	3	0
Total......	65	12	65	17	55	27

A single glance at these figures shows the exact extent of the loss sustained by the Republican party—one member from Indiana, four from North Carolina, and five from Pennsylvania, making a total loss of ten. At the close of the last session there were two vacancies in the North Carolina delegation, one of which has since been filled by the election of a Democrat to succeed a Republican, giving the Democracy two members for the remaining session of the Forty-first Congress. Mississippi was without representation in the Fortieth Congress, but has elected a unanimously Republican delegation to the remainder of the Forty-first and to the Forty-second Congress. In the nine States, excluding Mississippi, the Republican strength in the Fortieth Congress was cut down from 65 to 60 in the Forty-first, so that the entire loss sustained since the exit of Andrew Johnson, during whose term of office a two-thirds majority in the House was so convenient and necessary, amounts to fifteen members.

And now for the rest of the States in which the Congressional elections are yet to be held. A full House consists of 243 members, and 82 have already been elected. Of the 161 yet to be chosen, the Republicans have a prospect of carrying 102 and the Democrats 59, which would make the complexion of the next House 157 Republicans to 86 Democrats, a Republican majority of 71, considerably less than two-thirds, and therefore too small for mischief, but sufficiently large to enable the Republican party to maintain undisputed control of the policy of the nation. The Democrats, however, expect to do better than we have allowed in the States yet to elect, but it is not within the range of probability that they should carry more than fifteen of the districts which we are now disposed to claim for the Republicans. Granting them this extreme margin, and the complexion of the next House will stand 142 Republicans to 101 Democrats, a clear majority of 41, which is practically as good as anything short of a round two-thirds' majority. The great danger, and, indeed, the only danger, is that the Democratic side of the next House, when reinforced by the free-trade Republicans of the West, will be able to make mischief with the tariff, although the present constitution of the Senate guarantees us against any positive legislation inimical to the true interests of the country.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE FUND.

A CORRESPONDENT in search of valuable information sends us the following communication, which we regret that we are unable to answer as definitely as might be wished, and we therefore lay it before the public with the hope that it may elicit a reply from those who are better posted than we are:—

> *To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—*
>
> As one of the contributors to the fund for the location of the public buildings on Washington Square, I would like to know what has become of the money collected. If it has been spent, by whom and how? If not, who has it, and what disposition is to be made of it? I understand that some $60,000 was the total collected, and I hardly think that amount, or the half of it, was expended.
>
> With respect I apply to you for the necessary information if within your province to give it through your columns, and by so doing you will oblige
>
> ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Although we cannot give "One of our Subscribers" any exact information with regard to the disposition of this fund, as we were not taken into the counsels of those who advocated placing the public buildings upon Washington Square, we may perhaps be able to make a pretty close guess. If $60,000 were subscribed to procure the location of the public buildings upon Washington Square, one-half of that amount, or $30,000, might easily have been expended at Harrisburg for the purpose of opening the eyes of our immaculate legislators to the advantages of the Washington Square site, without producing any very decided impression upon them. Presuming, however, that this was the sum invested in legislation, $5000 would not be too large a figure to assume for the cost of preparing those astonishing "coffin" advertisements and posters that figured in the columns of some of our contemporaries and upon all the fences and blank walls throughout the city, with a view of demonstrating the terrible consequences that must follow if the public buildings were placed at the intersection of Broad and Market streets. Say that $10,000 were expended in advertising the merits of Washington Square in the columns of those newspapers which advocated the selection of that site in their editorial columns, and that at least $10,000 were needed to cause the disappearance of some of the Washington Square tickets on the day previous to the election, so that capital could be made of the occurrence, and to secure the enfolding of the same in the regular Democratic tickets, so that the rank and file of the Democracy would imagine Washington Square to be one of the regular candidates of the party, and vote for it accordingly. This calculation leaves $5000 still unaccounted for, and the best advice we can give the anxious seeker for knowledge who addresses us is to inquire of the *Press*, *Bulletin*, or *Ledger*, any of which papers will probably be able to give him more precise information than he can obtain in the neighborhood of Third and Chesnut streets.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

A CONVENTION or congress, composed of several hundred prominent Americans from various portions of the Union, together with a number of Europeans distinguished for their interest in the cause of prison reform, has been in session for some days in Cincinnati, for the purpose of considering the different systems of prison discipline, and forming a correct judgment in regard to their merits. The Pennsylvania system of separate confinement does not seem to have formed a prominent topic of discussion. Notwithstanding its good results here, it continues to be comparatively unpopular in other States. As was to have been expected, a great diversity of opinion existed on nearly all the disputed questions, but the passage of the three following resolutions indicates the opinion of a majority of the convention on the important topics to which they refer, viz.:—

> *Resolved*, That the best results of prison discipline are compatible with pecuniary self-support; but that such support is only partially attainable in juvenile and reformatory institutions.
>
> *Resolved*, That district prisons, intermediate between the State prison and the county jail, are a necessary part of a complete prison system, and, in the opinion of this congress, such district prisons ought to be established in all States where they do not now exist.
>
> *Resolved*, That each system of juvenile reformatories has its merits and may be used to advantage; but this congress expresses no preference for either the family or the congregate system; that the important agency for reformation is found in warm-hearted, clear-headed Christian men and women, who, in the spirit of Christ, wield their personal influence for this end.

If the first of these resolutions embodies sound doctrine, Pennsylvania tax-payers might safely be relieved from a burden which is yearly becoming more and more grievous. The Albany Penitentiary, the Detroit House of Correction, and the Ohio State Prison are not merely self-sustaining but sources of profit; and if it be true that such pecuniary exhibits are not incompatible with "the best results of prison discipline," there is no good reason why many thousands of dollars should not be saved to our State and county treasuries. The zealous advocates of the system of separate confinement, however, would take issue with the convention on this point, and it may be scarcely prudent to accept the judgment of that body as conclusive.

The second resolution, favorable to the establishment of district prisons, intermediate between State prisons and county jails, deserves great attention. The county jails of many of the States, and especially of many of the counties of Pennsylvania, are a reproach to the civilization of the age. They are burlesques on the name of jails, and so poorly constructed that dangerous prisoners can only be held in secure confinement by a resort to cruel and inhuman restrictions. Many of the counties are too poor to build or maintain proper jails; and the system of intermediate district prisons offers a practical and comparatively cheap method for a combination of their resources that will secure proper places of confinement for all dangerous criminals. Additional legislation on this subject is greatly needed.

The third resolution, relating to the management of juvenile reformatories, was passed unanimously. It expresses no positive opinion of the respective merits of the congregate and family systems. It substantially means that the system is best which is best administered, and this maxim might with almost equal force be applied to the various forms of prison discipline for adults.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ANOTHER move in the direction of a paid Fire department was made yesterday by the concurrence of Common Council in the resolution adopted last week by the Select branch for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the system adopted in other cities for the extinguishment of fires and other matters of detail that it is necessary should be known if the proposed changes in our own department are to be made in a proper manner, and by the introduction of an ordinance by Mr. Sellers providing for the appointment of a board of six commissioners, to be elected by a joint convention of Councils, who shall have full authority in all matters pertaining to the management of the Fire Department. The ordinance provides that two of the commissioners shall serve for three years, two for two years, and two for one year; that they shall have power to purchase sufficient fire apparatus and to employ a suitable force of firemen, engineers, drivers, and telegraph operators; that they shall assume charge of the departments of Fire Marshal and Chief Engineer, and that they shall elect one person to serve as chief engineer and one person as inspector of machines; that they shall have the right to purchase, rent, or lease any real estate they may deem requisite; that they shall have the power to prevent any other fire apparatus than that governed by the board from being used at fires, or may restrict the running of engines into districts, and provide for the uniforming and organization of the department. The bill also provides that the commissioners shall receive the sum of $500 each per annum as compensation for their services. This appears to be a very good plan, although we are not prepared to say it is the best that could be proposed; and before entering into a discussion of the details of the organization of a paid Fire Department, we prefer to see what report the joint special committee of Councils will make on the subject.

An evidence of the necessity for a radical change in the present system of extinguishing fires and the necessity for the establishment of a Fire Department that will be under the control of responsible officers, was afforded yesterday in the communications referring to the incendiary fires of the nights of October 8 and 9, from Chief Engineer Downey and Fire Marshal Blackburn. Mr. Downey we believe to be capable, and as honest as he can be under the present volunteer system. With regard to the origin of these fires he has nothing to say, however, except that he has no doubt they were caused by incendiaries. Who the incendiaries were the Chief Engineer does not profess to know, although the probabilities are that he could have obtained some clue to them if he had been less fearful of giving offense to members of certain fire companies than he was of doing his whole duty without fear, favor, or partiality. Fire Marshal Blackburn, on the other hand, after a detailed account of the various circumstances connected with these fires, has no doubt that both of the fires were kindled by members or adherents of fire companies, and that the second grew out of the disturbances at the first. In conclusion Dr. Blackburn says, "Outrageous acts, such as these, which, during the last three months, I regret to say, have been of alarming frequency, are disgracing the Fire Department, injuring the character of our city, and I fear will drive from us insurance capital that we cannot afford to lose." Of the truth of this there can be no doubt, and the only remedy is in the establishment of a paid Fire Department that will be beyond the reach of the demoralizing influences that have rendered the volunteer system worthless.

PENNSYLVANIANS should carefully note the fact that the New York *World* claims that the Democratic candidates for Congress in this State who carried doubtful districts were elected as champions of free trade. It insists that a well-defined issue was made on this subject, and is jubilant over the idea that the Democracy of the Commonwealth are ready to sacrifice its interests on the altar of their party. The astute Pennsylvania leaders of that organization understand perfectly well the folly and falsity of these allegations. They know that in a vote between free trade and protection, pure and simple, our citizens would decide almost unanimously for self-preservation, and for the continuance of the diversified industries upon which a large proportion of our entire population depend for support. But as the organs of British interests are claiming the votes of newly elected Democratic Congressmen, the people ought to know as speedily as possible what action on the tariff they are to expect from the Pennsylvania Democracy. If the *World* is correct in its statements, the Congressional gains of which it boasts so loudly may lead to terrible pecuniary losses on the part of the men who voted for the alleged free traders.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
FIRST SERIES 1870-71.
THIRD LECTURE,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 21,
BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject—"THE LOST ARTS."
MISS OLIVE LOGAN, October 24,
"THE BRIGHT SIDE."
MRS. F. W. LANDER, October 25,
"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
JOSH BILLINGS, October 28,
"MILK."
Hon. Charles Sumner, Oct. 31; Petroleum V. Nasby, Nov. 2; Miss Isabella Glyn, Nov. 3; George William Curtis, Nov. 4.
Admission to each Lecture.................50 cents.
Reserved seats........................25 cents extra.
Tickets to ANY of the first ten Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, and at the Academy on the evenings of the lectures.
Doors open at 7¼; lecture at 8. 10 20 2t

☞ AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY—PRINTING can now be done in Inks that will copy, at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ AN ENTIRELY NEW PROCESS, BY which LETTER-PRESS Copies can be taken of PRINTED FORMS, at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ HEAR PROFESSOR O. S. FOWLER, AT ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, on FRIDAY EVENING at 7·30, on "Love, Courtship, and Married Life." Seats, 25 cents. And consult him as to your Phrenology, best business, etc., at the Continental Hotel, every day and evening during October. 10 19 3t

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

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☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ A CHEERFUL FIRESIDE.—THE GENIAL heat evolved from good anthracite is an essential auxiliary to the enjoyment of the long winter evenings. It is, however, of vast importance to obtain a good article, that will burn bright and clear, and leave no residuum but ashes. The spot to procure just such coal is at J. C. HANCOCK'S Great Northern Coal Depot, northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. His facilities for procuring the choicest products of the Lehigh and Schuylkill region are unsurpassed, and his live energy and enterprise enable him to do many things which his rivals in the trade can only imitate. 9 9 3m

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

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YES! IT CAN BE DONE!

FALL SUITS FOR MEN
FOR A GREENBACK TEN!
A STRUGGLE AND A VICTORY!
For weeks Rockhill & Wilson have been laboring night and day to produce a fine description of
TEN DOLLAR FALL AND WINTER SUIT
like those sold on Market street for Twelve Dollars, with one exception. The suits we have produced are
A GREAT DEAL BETTER!
Better material, better cut, better made,
Better trimmed, better finished
Than any in Market street or any other street in town. So we invite
THE WHOLE COMMUNITY
To call at the GREAT BROWN HALL and examine!
See our $10 Suits
See our $12 Suits
See our $15 Suits
See our $18 Suits
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Gunning Suits.
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Suits to suit all manner of men.
Short and fat,
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Find clothes to suit
At GREAT BROWN HALL.

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CHARLES STOKES & Co:
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
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$15 We Have the
$15 Testimony of
$15 All
$15 That our FIFTEEN
$15 DOLLAR SUITS are
$15 worth THREE DOLLARS
$15 More than any Others
OFFERED ELSEWHERE.

FINE
READY-MADE
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Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
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Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

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A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
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A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

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No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
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DEALERS IN
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AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,
No. 721 MARKET STREET.
Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.
Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

WANTED.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT COMMUNICATING offices on second floor, below Third and Fifth, Market and Walnut streets. Address Box 1629, stating location and rent. 10 21 2t*

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MERCANTILE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by Special Act of Legislature, March 16, 1870.
Organized for the Purpose of transacting a
WOOL AND COTTON
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
No. 34 S. FRONT St. and 35 LETITIA St., Philada.
J. H. LIVINGSTON, President.
OFFICERS OF THE GIRARD MERCANTILE CO.
President, J. H. LIVINGSTON, late resident Partner of Taussig, Livingston & Co.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES M. PRESTON, of Preston & Irwin, Woollen and Cotton Goods Manufacturers, Manayunk; JOSEPH D. McKEE, Penn Knitting Mills, city; JOHN MAXSON, JR., Woollen and Cotton Goods Manufacturer, Manayunk; W. W. KURTZ, of Messrs. Kurtz & Howard, Bankers, city; THOMAS BROWN, of Messrs. McFetrich & Brown, city.
JOHN G. HOWARD, Treasurer.
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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CHARGES REASONABLE. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
Consignors promptly advised of any changes in the Markets by mail or telegraph, when requested. 10 21

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1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124
Importers and Dealers in
DIAMONDS
AND
PRECIOUS STONES.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.
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GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned
Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.
COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
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CHICKERING & SONS'
WORLD-RENOWNED
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Attention is invited to the celebrated
PATENT GRAND UPRIGHT
AND THE
NEW SCALE GRAND SQUARE PIANOS.
Great Reductions. Fixed Prices.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.
10 21 1m4p W. H. DUTTON.

1870. AUTUMN. 1870.
STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER.
Rich Broche Figured Cotelines
FOR PARLORS AND RECEPTION ROOMS.
HEAVY TAMBOURED LACES
TO CORRESPOND.
Why are their prices over twenty per cent. lower than elsewhere for the same Goods?
First—Because they buy for CASH and receive heavy discounts. These they transfer to purchasers.
Second—Being practical and experienced in all branches of the DECORATING and UPHOLSTERY business, they save by personal attention and supervision at least fifteen per cent. in their expenses, of which their customers shall also have the full benefit.
This makes a total of twenty-one per cent. saved by every customer placing orders in their charge, besides having their work executed in the finest manner and with the utmost despatch.
1113 CHESNUT STREET. 1113
10 12 wfmsm4p

SPECTACLES,
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assigned estate of JAMES ECCLES. No. 59 of 1869.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS J. MARTIN, Assignee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, November 1, 1870, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
J. COOKE LONGSTRETH,
10 21fmw5t Auditor.

GROCERIES, ETC.

"OPENING."
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,
Will Continue their Display
OF
FINE FRUIT
FOR A FEW DAYS,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE VERY UNFAVORABLE WEATHER. 10 21 3t

DRY GOODS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

GROS GRAIN SILKS,
AMERICAN SILKS,
POPLIN BIARRITZ,
IRISH POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
ALL-WOOL POPLINS,
OTTOMAN POPLINS,
VELOUR ROYALS,
DRAP IMPERIALS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ARMURE ROYALS,
CASHMERES,
FRENCH MERINOES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
DRAP D'ALMAS,
DRAP DE PARIS,
BARATHEAS,
MOHAIR TAMISES,
PARISIENNES,
TAMISES,
MOUSSELINES,
BATISTES,
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES
CRETONNES,
SATIN IMPERIALS,
SATIN DE CHINES,
SATIN MERINOES,
THIBETS,
ALPACAS,
GLOSSY MOHAIRS,
MOHAIR BRILLIANTES,
BATISTE ALPACAS,
ENGLISH HENRIETTAS,
JANUS CLOTHS,
POPLIN ALPACAS,
AUSTRALIAN CRAPES,
TAFFETA SILKS,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
ALSO,
ENGLISH CRAPES AND VEILS,
THIBET LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
JOUVIN & CO. KID GLOVES,
With a full stock of
Second Mourning Dress Goods,
FOR SALE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BY
BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street,
10 18 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open
ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At lower prices than ever offered before. 9 23 2m

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

THE BEAUTIFUL IN ART,
WEDDING OUTFITS, Etc.
KERR'S
CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT Street.
CLOCKS, BRONZES,
CHINA, GLASS,
USEFUL FANCY GOODS FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
New Goods Now Opening.
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT ALL PRICES. 10 15 6trp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.
OUT IN THE STORM. Large print. Engravings 18mo, 55 cents.
A story illustrating the sin of false pretenses.
AFTERWARDS; or, Janet's True Friend. 16mo, $1·15.
A book for the larger scholars.
HUNGERING AND THIRSTING. Beautiful frontispiece. 18mo, 35 cents.
DICK AND HIS DONKEY; or, How to Pay the Rent. Illustrated, 18mo, 35 cents.
Just published and for sale by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
10 19 wfm6t

COAL.

COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH. Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; Nut, $7·00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6·75; Stove, $7·00; Nut, $5·75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street,
724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

A DEATH EXHIBITION.

Scene in a Hospital—A "Fine Operation," but the Patient Dies.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* of the 19th instant has the following:—

Some excitement was caused yesterday forenoon in medical circles by the announcement that a patient had died from chloroform at the Cincinnati Hospital, while under the knife of the amputator. An inquiry into the circumstances elicited the following facts:—The deceased was named Bridget Henry, and had been an inmate of the hospital about four months. Four or five months previous to that time she had been troubled with a cancer upon the instep, which, increasing rapidly in size, finally made removal to the hospital and treatment there a necessity.

After admission, the usual remedies were used, without checking the growth of the cancer, which was of the kind known among medical men as *Fungus Haepotides*. As it enlarged, ligatures were applied, but it still continued to develop. Hypodermic injections were resorted to, and chloral opiates were freely used. The patient was, in spite of all that could be done for her relief, rapidly losing strength, and after consultation, an operation was decided upon.

It was agreed that this should be done by Syme's process, removing the entire foot with the exception of the heel. Dr. Dawson performed the operation, assisted by several of the resident physicians, one of whom administered the chloroform. It is said that only seventy-five minims (about two and a half teaspoonsful) were given, a large portion of which must have escaped into the air by evaporation. The bone had been sawed, the flap turned, and the limb was just ready to be sewed up, when it was observed that the woman had ceased to breathe. As the whole class, consisting of about two hundred students, from the various hospitals of the city, were present, some excitement ensued, all crowding around with a natural desire, under such circumstances, to see what was going on. The usual restoratives were at once applied. The tongue was pulled out, cold water dashed over the person, stimulants were given, and electricity was also resorted to, to restore animation but without success. The woman never breathed again. Those who had the woman immediately in charge exercised the utmost coolness, and from first to last it does not appear that there was not the most careful treatment, or that any individual was to blame for the end and fatal result.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mad'lle Nilsson's Fourth Concert.

Mad'lle Nilsson appeared for the fourth time in concert last evening at the Academy of Music, and attracted as large an audience as on former occasions. The fine qualities of this singer grow more apparent upon acquaintance, and the dramatic power which she displayed last evening in the "*Miserere*" scene from *Trovatore* made her admirers more than ever anxious that she should appear with all the accessories necessary for the full display of her dramatic power. Mad'lle Nilsson is a singer of rare and peculiar gifts, and it will not be justice to the American public if she leaves our shores without appearing in some of those operatic *roles* in which she has gained much of her European celebrity.

To-morrow Mad'lle Nilsson will appear at a matinee performance, when she will repeat the mad scene from *Hamlet*.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Dr. Pangloss" and "Toodles."

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when Mr. Clarke will personate "Asa Trenchard" in the comedy of *Our American Cousin*.

AT THE ARCH Sheridan's comedy of *The School for Scandal* will be performed this evening, with Mrs. Drew as "Lady Teazle." By invitation of Mrs. Drew M'lle Nilsson will witness the performance at the Arch this evening.

On Monday a new play of T. W. Robertson's, entitled *M. P.*, will be produced.

AT THE CHESNUT the extravaganza of *Pluto* will be represented this evening by the Lingard troupe.

There will be a matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN Charles Vivian, M'lle De Rosa and other popular artists will appear this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a grand Ethiopian soiree will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of entertaining features will be presented this evening.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The enterprising business agent (Mr. Peter E. Abel) of what we may safely predict will become the most popular theatre in the city, has effected an engagement with the Lisa Weber Burlesque Opera Troupe, who will produce on Monday evening Planche's burlesque, with the original music, of the popular opera of *Ernani*. The piece will be mounted in a most elaborate style.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at $12 to $15.
Others at $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Call and see.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A CROSS HUSBAND.—Mrs. Smith—The fact is, my husband is becoming so outrageously cross and nervous that there is no living with him. He pretends one day that he has got the dyspepsia; the next day liver complaint; the next is sick, with no appetite—declares that there is nothing on the table fit to eat, and so on. It is all nonsense, and nothing but his confounded ugliness. From the very bottom of my heart, I believe he wants to worry me to death.

Lady Friend—Mrs. Smith, I think you are wrong. No woman has a kinder or more indulgent husband than you. I must confess that I have noticed a change in Mr. Smith; but am inclined to think that all he wants is a tonic; and if I were you, I would not be a day without PLANTATION BITTERS in the house. Make him take them moderately three times a day, and in a short time I think you will see a change. My experience is that Plantation Bitters is one of the best and most delicious tonics in the world; and that for nervousness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and all kindred complaints, there is nothing so good.

SEA MOSS FARINE.—This is a new article of food, which we take pleasure in commending to our readers. We have used it in our families, and have found it to be the most nutritious, delicate, and palatable article for table use we have seen.

It is a light and agreeable farine, very pleasant to the taste, easy of digestion, and hence specially adapted to the use of the sick, the thousands of dyspeptics among us, and for young children; besides, the Sea Moss, its principal ingredient, has many curative properties, and is highly recommended for pectoral and scrofulous affections, and is perfectly harmless.

Here, then, we have an entirely new article of food of the most delicate and inviting character, adapted to the use of the table for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Charlotte de Russe, etc., and almost invaluable for use by the invalid. It is simple, delicate, nutritious, harmless, remedial, and economical, as it can be furnished for one-third to one-half the cost of Corn Starch, Maizena, Farina, etc., for all of which it is more than a substitute.

It is made up without trouble, and will always be good. Try it; and our word for it, you will continue in its use.—*Independent.*

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

PUBLIC SALE of the premises No. 1221 Walnut street, by Thomas & Sons, on Tuesday, November 1. Has modern improvements, is centrally located, and specially desirable for a professional man. Sale peremptory.

SPOTTED LIKE DOMINOES.—The teeth soon become speckled if every defilement is not removed from them every twenty-four hours. To do this effectually there is nothing like Sozodont. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible.

WE HAVE BEEN LABORING for several weeks at our $10 suits, like those sold on Market street for $12, only ours are a great deal better cut, made, and trimmed, and determined not to announce them until we had a stock sufficient that all may be supplied to-morrow. Saturday morning we will open with thousands of $10, $12, $15, $18, and $20 Fall and Winter Suits, for style, quality, and cheapness far surpassing anything ever offered to the public. All are cordially invited to call and examine them at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 45 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

"SPALDING'S" celebrated Glue, useful and true.

MARRIED.

WILT—DESHER.—On Wednesday evening, October 19, 1870, at No. 1817 North Eleventh street, by Rev. John B. Maddux, GEORGE A. WILT to LAURA DESHER.

WILLIAMS—STOTESBURY.—On the 19th instant, by Friends' ceremony, ELLIS D. WILLIAMS to FANNY H. STOTESBURY, daughter of Thomas P. Stotesbury, all of this city.

DIED.

CARROLL.—On the night of October the 20th, DAVID W. CARROLL, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Urquhart, No. 235 Pine street, on Monday, the 24th instant, at 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

CONNER.—On the 15th instant, JAMES G. CONNER, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends Amity Lodge, No 19, I. O. of O. F., and the Oystermen's Union and oystermen generally, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 829 South Third street, on Sunday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

DALLAM.—On Thursday, the 20th instant, JOSIAS WM. DALLAM, in the 60th year of his age.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 529 Vine street, on Saturday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock.

DAVIES.—Tuesday, 18th October, of hemorrhage of the lungs, CHARLES E. DAVIES, in the 44th year of his age.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1430 Lombard street, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

KITSELMAN.—On the 18th instant, SARAH J., wife of John H. Kitselman, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, on Sunday morning, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock.

PETERSON.—At Germantown, on the evening of 17th instant, NATHAN S. PETERSON, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 5146 Germantown avenue, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—R. J. DOBBINS, BUILDER,

OFFICE, LEDGER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA,

OFFERS FOR SALE

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, VIZ.:

Handsome three-story brown-stone Residence, with French roof, situated southwest corner Broad and Thompson streets; contains all modern improvements, and is newly frescoed and painted throughout. Lot 25x160 feet.

Also, handsome new brown-stone Residence, west side Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; with side yard. Lot 55x200 feet.

Also, beautiful four-story brown-stone Residence, north side Chesnut street, west of Nineteenth, with handsome side yard.

Also, Building Lots, west side Broad, above Vine street, 73x198 feet deep, and six Lots west side Broad, above Thompson, 25x200 feet deep. 10 20tf

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note,
S. C. BUNTING, JR.,
9 30 24t* No. 218½ Walnut street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED, BETWEEN FIFteenth and Twentieth, and Chesnut and Pine. Willing to pay $1000 rent. Address P. O. Box 2469, Philadelphia. 10 29 2t*

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE—No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 11 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 24th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Twenty-first street, from West Delancy street, to a point twenty feet north of Pine street; on Thirteenth street, from the sewer in Thompson street to the north curb line of Girard avenue; on Seventeenth street, from the sewer in Arch street southwardly to the line of Chesnut street; on Garden street, from Willow street to the south line of Buttonwood street; on Mount Vernon street, from Twenty-first street to the east line of Twenty-second street; on Norris street, eastward from Gunner's Run to depression west of Richmond street. The above named sewers to be three feet in the clear inside diameter; and a two and a half feet sewer on Leaf street, from Orange street to Locust street, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
10 21 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.

Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.

Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES.
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
Of Every Design.
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS.
Axminster,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
Three-ply Ingrains,
Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET STREET,
9 30 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
NEW
Designs,
NEW
Colorings.
OIL CLOTHS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT,
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
9 9 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings.
CARPETINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOWEST PRICES.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.
"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL.
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.
EARLES' GALLERIES.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

HOYT & BRO.,
BOYS' CLOTHING
IN GREAT VARIETY—READY-MADE.
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND COATING FOR MEN'S ORDER WORK.
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TENTH AND CHESNUT.
Ladies' Riding Habits made to order. 10 7 f6t

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
85 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 10 1 1m*

NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

IOWA BONDS.
KEOKUK, MUSCATINE, DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY,
And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates.
EDWARD DARLINGTON,
10 10 1m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown
Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.
The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.
The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
GOLD
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
COUPONS CASHED
Pacific Railroad Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.
Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS AT SEVENTY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
CORNER THIRD AND CHESNUT,
10 19 tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

203 HARRISSON GRAMBO, 203
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m
No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc.

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.
The Legislat bonds are made absolutely secure by act o to pay interest elling the city to levy sufficient ax ncipal.
P. S. PETERS & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD
PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark, Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh, George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester, Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark, J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13fmw5

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S
PATENT SOFA BED.
All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,
H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
21 tuf6m PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE
OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT
No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
STORE SHADES, REPAIRING, ETC.
9 16 fmw2mrp B. J. WILLIAMS & SON.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

A DEATH EXHIBITION.

Scene in a Hospital—A "Fine Operation," but the Patient Dies.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* of the 19th instant has the following:—

Some excitement was caused yesterday forenoon in medical circles by the announcement that a patient had died from chloroform at the Cincinnati Hospital, while under the knife of the amputator. An inquiry into the circumstances elicited the following facts:—The deceased was named Bridget Henry, and had been an inmate of the hospital about four months. Four or five months previous to that time she had been troubled with a cancer upon the instep, which, increasing rapidly in size, finally made removal to the hospital and treatment there a necessity.

After admission, the usual remedies were used, without checking the growth of the cancer, which was of the kind known among medical men as *Fungus Haepotides*. As it enlarged, ligatures were applied, but it still continued to develop. Hypodermic injections were resorted to, and chloral opiates were freely used. The patient was, in spite of all that could be done for her relief, rapidly losing strength, and after consultation, an operation was decided upon.

It was agreed that this should be done by Syme's process, removing the entire foot with the exception of the heel. Dr. Dawson performed the operation, assisted by several of the resident physicians, one of whom administered the chloroform. It is said that only seventy-five minims (about two and a half teaspoonsful) were given, a large portion of which must have escaped into the air by evaporation. The bone had been sawed, the flap turned, and the limb was just ready to be sewed up, when it was observed that the woman had ceased to breathe. As the whole class, consisting of about two hundred students from the various hospitals of the city, were present, some excitement ensued, all crowding around with a natural desire, under such circumstances, to see what was going on. The usual restoratives were at once applied. The tongue was pulled out, cold water dashed over the person, stimulants were given, and electricity was also resorted to, to restore animation but without success. The woman never breathed again. Those who had the woman immediately in charge exercised the utmost coolness, and from first to last it does not appear that there was not the most careful treatment, or that any individual was to blame for the end and fatal result.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mad'lle Nilsson's Fourth Concert.

Mad'lle Nilsson appeared for the fourth time in concert last evening at the Academy of Music, and attracted as large an audience as on former occasions. The fine qualities of this singer grow more apparent upon acquaintance, and the dramatic power which she displayed last evening in the "*Miserere*" scene from *Trovatore* made her admirers more than ever anxious that she should appear with all the accessories necessary for the full display of her dramatic power. Mad'lle Nilsson is a singer of rare and peculiar gifts, and it will not be justice to the American public if she leaves our shores without appearing in some of those operatic *roles* in which she has gained much of her European celebrity.

To-morrow Mad'lle Nilsson will appear at a matinee performance, when she will repeat the mad scene from *Hamlet*.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Dr. Pangloss" and "Toodles."

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when Mr. Clarke will personate "Asa Trenchard" in the comedy of *Our American Cousin*.

AT THE ARCH Sheridan's comedy of *The School for Scandal* will be performed this evening, with Mrs. Drew as "Lady Teazle." By invitation of Mrs. Drew M'lle Nilsson will witness the performance at the Arch this evening.

On Monday a new play of T. W. Robertson's, entitled *M. P.*, will be produced.

AT THE CHESNUT the extravaganza of *Pluto* will be represented this evening by the Lingard troupe.

There will be a matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN Charles Vivian, M'lle De Rosa and other popular artists will appear this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a grand Ethiopian soiree will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of entertaining features will be presented this evening.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The enterprising business agent (Mr. Peter E. Abel) of what we may safely predict will become the most popular theatre in the city, has effected an engagement with the Lisa Weber Burlesque Opera Troupe, who will produce on Monday evening Planche's burlesque, with the original music, of the popular opera of *Ernani*. The piece will be mounted in a most elaborate style.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at
$12 to $15.
Others at $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Call and see.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A CROSS HUSBAND.—Mrs. Smith—The fact is, my husband is becoming so outrageously cross and nervous that there is no living with him. He pretends one day that he has got the dyspepsia; the next day liver complaint; the next is sick, with no appetite—declares that there is nothing on the table fit to eat, and so on. It is all nonsense, and nothing but his confounded ugliness. From the very bottom of my heart, I believe he wants to worry me to death.

Lady Friend—Mrs. Smith, I think you are wrong. No woman has a kinder or more indulgent husband than you. I must confess that I have noticed a change in Mr. Smith; but am inclined to think that all he wants is a tonic; and if I were you, I would not be a day without PLANTATION BITTERS in the house. Make him take them moderately three times a day, and in a short time I think you will see a change. My experience is that Plantation Bitters is one of the best and most delicious tonics in the world; and that for nervousness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and all kindred complaints, there is nothing so good.

SEA MOSS FARINE.—This is a new article of food, which we take pleasure in commending to our readers. We have used it in our families, and have found it to be the most nutritious, delicate, and palatable article for table use we have seen.

It is a light and agreeable farine, very pleasant to the taste, easy of digestion, and hence specially adapted to the use of the sick, the thousands of dyspeptics among us, and for young children; besides, the Sea Moss, its principal ingredient, has many curative properties, and is highly recommended for pectoral and scrofulous affections, and is perfectly harmless.

Here, then, we have an entirely new article of food of the most delicate and inviting character, adapted to the use of the table for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Charlotte de Russe, etc., and almost invaluable for use by the invalid. It is simple, delicate, nutritious, harmless, remedial, and economical, as it can be furnished for one-third to one-half the cost of Corn Starch, Maizena, Farina, etc., for all of which it is more than a substitute.

It is made up without trouble, and will always be good. Try it; and our word for it, you will continue in its use.—*Independent.*

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

PUBLIC SALE of the premises No. 1221 Walnut street, by Thomas & Sons, on Tuesday, November 1. Has modern improvements, is centrally located, and specially desirable for a professional man. Sale peremptory.

SPOTTED LIKE DOMINOES.—The teeth soon become speckled if every defilement is not removed from them every twenty-four hours. To do this effectually there is nothing like Sozodont. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible.

WE HAVE BEEN LABORING for several weeks at our $10 suits, like those sold on Market street for $12, only ours are a great deal better cut, made, and trimmed, and determined not to announce them until we had a stock sufficient that all may be supplied to-morrow. Saturday morning we will open with thousands of $10, $12, $15, $18, and $20 Fall and Winter Suits, for style, quality, and cheapness far surpassing anything ever offered to the public. All are cordially invited to call and examine them at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

"SPALDING'S" celebrated Glue, useful and true.

MARRIED.

WILT—DESHER.—On Wednesday evening, October 19, 1870, at No. 1817 North Eleventh street, by Rev. John B. Maddux, GEORGE A. WILT to LAURA DESHER.

WILLIAMS—STOTESBURY.—On the 19th instant, by Friends' ceremony, ELLIS D. WILLIAMS to FANNY H. STOTESBURY, daughter of Thomas P. Stotesbury, all of this city.

DIED.

CARROLL.—On the night of October the 20th, DAVID W. CARROLL, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Urquhart, No. 235 Pine street, on Monday the 24th instant, at 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery. **

CONNER.—On the 15th instant, JAMES G. CONNER, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends Amity Lodge, No 19, I. O. of O. F., and the Oystermen's Union and oystermen generally, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 829 South Third street, on Sunday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

DALLAM.—On Thursday, the 20th instant, JOSIAS WM. DALLAM, in the 60th year of his age.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 529 Vine street, on Saturday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock.

DAVIES.—Tuesday, 18th October, of hemorrhage of the lungs, CHARLES E. DAVIES, in the 44th year of his age.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1430 Lombard street, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. **

KITSELMAN.—On the 18th instant, SARAH J., wife of John B. Kitselman, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, on Sunday morning, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock.

PETERSON.—At Germantown, on the evening of 17th instant, NATHAN S. PETERSON, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 5146 Germantown avenue, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. ***

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—R. J. DOBBINS, BUILDER,

OFFICE, LEDGER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA,

OFFERS FOR SALE

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, VIZ.:

Handsome three-story brown-stone Residence, with French roof, situated southwest corner Broad and Thompson streets; contains all modern improvements, and is newly frescoed and painted throughout. Lot 25x160 feet.

Also, handsome new brown-stone Residence, west side Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; with side yard. Lot 55x200 feet.

Also, beautiful four-story brown-stone Residence, north side Chesnut street, west of Nineteenth, with handsome side yard.

Also, Building Lots, west side Broad, above Vine street, 73x198 feet deep, and six Lots west side Broad, above Thompson, 25x200 feet deep. 10 20tf

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, JR., No. 218½ Walnut street.
9 30 24t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED, BETWEEN FIFteenth and Twentieth, and Chesnut and Pine. Willing to pay $1000 rent. Address P. O. Box 2469, Philadelphia. 10 29 2t*

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE—No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 11 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 24th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Twenty-first street, from West Delancy street, to a point twenty feet north of Pine street; on Thirteenth street, from the sewer in Thompson street to the north curb line of Girard avenue; on Seventeenth street, from the sewer in Arch street southwardly to the line of Chesnut street; on Garden street, from Willow street to the south line of Buttonwood street; on Mount Vernon street, from Twenty-first street to the east line of Twenty-second street; on Norris street, eastward from Gunner's Run to depression west of Richmond street. The above named sewers to be three feet in the clear inside diameter; and a two and a half feet sewer on Leaf street, from Orange street to Locust street, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
10 21 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.

Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.

Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness.
DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES.
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
Of Every Design.
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS.
Axminster,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
Three-ply Ingrains,
Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET STREET,
9 30 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
NEW
Designs,
NEW
Colorings.
OIL CLOTHS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
9 9 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings.
CARPETINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOWEST PRICES.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL.
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

HOYT & BRO.,
BOYS' CLOTHING
IN GREAT VARIETY—READY-MADE.
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND COATING FOR MEN'S ORDER WORK.
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TENTH AND CHESNUT.
Ladies' Riding Habits made to order. 10 7 f6t

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
65 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 10 1 1m*

NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

IOWA BONDS.
KEOKUK, MUSCATINE, DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY,
And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
10 10 1m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

FINANCIAL

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown
Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
GOLD
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
COUPONS CASHED
Pacific Railroad Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS AT SEVENTY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
CORNER THIRD AND CHESNUT,
10 19 tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26t PHILADELPHIA.

203 203
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [3 27 6m
No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc.

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 265

FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
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PATENT SOFA BED.

All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,

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OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
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This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

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Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

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GEORGE MACDONALD.

The "coming man" in the field of fiction is believed to be George MacDonald, and as his writings are beginning to largely engage the attention of the reading public, the following critical notice of his works by Samuel W. Duffield will be read with interest:—

In something less than three years we have become acquainted with a new name in literature. It has drifted to us across the Atlantic, and with it has come a vague hint of a personality whereof in future we may know more. The works of this hand and brain are mainly in a poetical prose, with an occasional relapse into verse. His books sell largely, and he is better known as "the author of 'Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood'" than as George MacDonald.

Lately he appears among us as the editor of *Good Words for the Young*, always, however, forgetting the prefix "Rev.," and carrying that balancing "LL.D." as "the draigon" of his own Robert Falconer carried the weight which steadied her in mid-air. We hear of him as a tall man, of earnest demeanor and shaggy beard, proclaiming now and then in clear and forcible speech his own peculiar doctrines of "righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come." He is reputed to have the ear of his audience on these rare occasions, and certainly, if the humanity of his books is a test, he deserves it.

As far back as "Phantastes, a Faery Romance," his imaginative style seems to have begun. "Within and Without," a poem of about the same date, shows more deliberate thought—perhaps more metaphysics than poetry. But these two books, which were at the beginning of his fame (if indeed he had no share in the composition of "The Green Hand, a Short Yarn"), have been entirely displaced to American readers by other and more mature productions.

First, we had as reprints "Alec Forbes of Howglen," and "Guild Court, a London Story."

To these succeeded the importation of "The Disciple and Other Poems," another volume entitled "Unspoken Sermons," and the "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," with its sequel, "The Seaboard Parish." Next came "David Elginbrod" and "Robert Falconer," both reprints; and current literature was at the same date refreshed by a series of articles on the "Miracles of Our Lord," in the *Sunday Magazine*, and by "Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood," and "At the Back of the North Wind," in *Good Words for the Young*.

In attendance upon these, Mr. MacDonald sent forth a volume of the Sunday Library, uniform with Charles Kingsley's "Hermits" and Miss Yonge's "Pupils of St. John the Divine," which was styled "England's Antiphon." It is a most important contribution to our knowledge of the singers and songs of the English Church.

In all these books there is a vein of consistent, fresh, original thought, often expressed in language extremely apt and powerful. It tends towards the religious at all times, and particularly it tends to that blunt plainness as to hypocrisy and cant and sham of every kind in which our dear departed masters Thackeray and Dickens took the lead. But to compare Mr. MacDonald with either, or with both, would be unfair. He has not the same elements in him. He cannot, if he would, write in their light, easy, man-of-the-world style, which, like Saladin's scimetar, cuts deep and to the quick.

As his is now a considerable place among us, I have thought that a *resume* of his method and writings might aid in a fuller appreciation of the man's actual talent—not to say his genius of a certain sort.

His novels are, with one exception, Scotch in scene, and with a great deal of the dialect about them. Their central figure is much the same—a boy, who, while a hearty, active lad, nevertheless has his fancies and his thoughts. This fine fellow's life possesses many points of humor—especially in "Alec Forbes"—and introduces scenes and pictures which are at times simply exquisite. This education of the hero evolves the æsthetic from its lurking-place within him. A female presence casts a halo of protecting beauty and goodness over his path. He has stalwart male friends—adherents of the cast-iron theology of the North, or else scapegraces of a droll and facetious turn, in whom he detects the good beneath the bad. He generally befriends or finds in the horizon of his career some forsaken boy, of a curious devotedness. Relatives or near friends, of the pure Scottish type, are around him, who, like Falconer's grandmother, have warm hearts under bosoms calmly cold. And, as nearly as words can achieve it, we have a process of photography going on from the day we set eyes upon our principal actor until he goes off the stage, with the closing of the book.

For all this, Mr. MacDonald's abundant observation, fruitful fancy, and thorough sympathy fit him excellently well. Leaving out such eccentric persons as Count Halko, in "David Elginbrod," who practises mesmerism and electrical bewilderments, his characters stick to common facts, and invest ordinary things with the charm of spicy conversation and a minuteness which never degenerates into tedious recapitulation. Wit sparkles in the speech of Cosmo Cupples as naturally as a brook laughs in the sun, and you may be profoundly sure that the talk will ripple freshly up whenever any obstruction appears in the channel.

The books are of their own kind. They are professedly of high intention—the later ones, by which I do not mean our latest reprints, being the best. One cannot read them without being stimulated to something nobler and purer, for they may honestly be called both. They are a mine of original and quaint similitudes, and their deep perceptions of human nature are certainly remarkable. To have realized some of the scenes as he has, Mr. MacDonald must have known the student-life of Aberdeen, and the boy-life of a little Scotch town. Nature, from smallest to largest, must have been carefully under his notice. And in the world, so wide as it is to all of us, he has seen the little flower grow up in a life, or the great storm sweep over it. This is notably the case in the "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," and its sequel, the latter being by no means the best. Here he is shown as a close pathologist. Disease of mind and disease of body, as influencing or off-setting each other, he has acutely studied. As a matter of art, the London *Spectator* was right when it called this application of knowledge in this book "something wonderful." The sentences sometimes are like the soliloquy of one thinking aloud upon creation, chaos, and infinity. And of course, as this is from the clergyman's standpoint, Mr. MacDonald is freer, more natural, and (except in "Alec Forbes") more successful here than anywhere else.

On the whole, Mr. George MacDondald is a power already, and will soon be a greater one. If we fully agree with him, we shall grow enthusiastic over his earnest defense of his ideas. If we differ from him, it will be with the respect due to an honorable opponent who hits hard, and whom it requires skill and brains to meet. Let it stand to his credit that in an age of loose literature he is like Scott and Dickens and Thackeray, pure-minded. He writes better English (because more imaginative and loftier) than Charles Reade, or any of that ilk. And while Wilkie Collins outdoes him in plot, he outdoes Wilkie Collins and the rest of the plotters in delicacy and sweetness of touch. But it is already too plain that (unless he gets more leisure) the work which he has done, and which the world has on its bookshelves, will be the best of his doing. Should George MacDonald rise hereafter above this present point, high and good as it is, he will merit and receive distinguished praise. And, as a man hardly at the entrance of middle-life, there is no reason why this should not be. His hand has not lost its cunning, and his eye is still undimmed.

DR. MACKENZIE'S "LIFE OF DICKENS."

The "Life of Charles Dickens," by R. Shelton Mackenzie, LL.D., published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, is the best biography of the deceased novelist that has yet appeared either in the United States or in England, and we are glad to be able to announce that it is meeting with an extensive sale. The November number of *Harper's Magazine* has the following appreciative notice of this work:—

There is no American author, we hardly know any English author, whom we would sooner select to write a biography of Charles Dickens than Dr. Shelton Mackenzie. For over half a century he has lived in familiar fellowship with the *literati* of his time. He has that peculiar cast of mind which seizes upon significant incidents, treasures them up, and, as needed, reproduces them. He is, too, a literary critic—professionally so—and although his criticisms are not and do not assume to be profound, they are pervaded by a personality, a sympathetic appreciation of the writer's aim and spirit, a knowledge, in short, of the man, which is, in some sense, the first condition of either accurate or interesting criticism. His critical writings, like his conversational, are always lively, entertaining, anecdotical. His "Life of Charles Dickens" (T. B. Peterson & Bros.) might almost be termed reminiscences. It contains, of course, a great deal we all knew before. The birth, the parentage, the first captivation of the public by "Pickwick," the order in which the subsequent stories followed each other, their literary qualities and characteristics; in all this there is nothing with which the newspapers have not already familiarized us. Of the great novelist's interior life and character, of what he was in his family and with his children, what in society and in religious conviction and association, what not merely as an author, but as a man, it tells us but little. Of that unfortunate but still inexplicable separation between himself and his wife it gives us really no information, except the scanty and unsatisfying information afforded long since by Charles Dickens' public card. But of the novelist as a novelist; of his habits of mind and methods of composition; of the current criticism of his day; of the praise and blame which his succeeding works provoked from the critics and the public; and especially of the sources from which Dickens obtained his power, Dr. Mackenzie tells us a good deal. One secret of Dickens' success lay, doubtless, in the fact that he made real characters sit for the portraits which he drew, albeit he idealized them in the drawing. This we knew before; but we did not know how to detect the originals beneath the disguise. This, in the most entertaining chapter of the book, Dr. Mackenzie explains to us. Tony Weller was a coachman who used to drive between London and Portsmouth. Tracy Tupman—a certain Mr. Winters—was a well-known *habitue* of Hyde Park. The "fat boy" existed in veritable flesh and blood, the servant of a gatekeeper in Essex, between London and Chelmsford. Mrs. Ann Ellis, who kept an eating-house in Doctors' Commons, sat for the portrait of Mrs. Bardell. Mr. Justice Stareleigh was hardly a caricature of Sir Stephen Gaselee. The publication of "Oliver Twist," with its sharply-cut portraiture of Mr. Fang, police magistrate, resulted in the removal of A. S. Laing, Esq., from the office which, by his brutality, he disgraced, and from which no previous pressure had sufficed to eject him. All the world knew that the Cheeryble Brothers were the shadows of the Brothers Grant, cotton spinners and calico printers near Manchester; but it is a new revelation that the characteristics of Mrs. John Dickens, Charles' mother, are unmistakable in good, poor, doting, foolish Mrs. Nickleby; while traits less amiable, yet that awaken the friendly feeling more akin to pity than contempt, in Micawber and Turveydrop, were borrowed from his father, who struggled throughout life in perpetual financial difficulty like the one, but, like the other, never failed to maintain the dignity of his deportment. Mr. Bucket, the detective, passes for Inspector Field, under whose protecting escort the great author made more than one tour of the wretched regions he so graphically described. The rascally but accomplished Mr. Julius Slinkton, whose crimes in "Hunted Down" surpass belief, is the exact *fac simile* of Thomas Griffiths Wainwright, the story of whose incredible crimes, penned by Mr. Dickens himself, forms one of the papers which help to swell Dr. Mackenzie's volume to its goodly size of four hundred and eighty-four pages. Dr. Mackenzie has not altogether done himself justice. The public demand a good book now, rather than a better book by-and-by. And Dr. Mackenzie, writing to supply the demand, has not permitted himself the necessary time to collect his material or to arrange what he had collected. His whole book, begun, it is said, on the 14th of June, was finished on the 23d of July. But though it is probable that some more elaborate and thoroughly digested biography will supplant his work in the future, it is certain that for the present want there is no biography more entertaining, and probably none more accurate, than that which Dr. Shelton Mackenzie has given to the American public.

EXPLORATION OF THE WHITE NILE.

The distinguished African explorer, Sir Samuel Baker, has sent a letter to Sir Roderick Murchison describing his expedition up to the 15th June last, and giving an interesting account of the present condition of the White Nile.

Previous to his departure from Khartum, he had been assured that the Great White Nile had ceased to be a navigable river. It appeared that the floating rafts of marsh vegetation which, in 1865, caused an obstruction in the river between the mouths of the Ghazal and Giraffe tributaries, having been neglected by the Khartum authorities, had increased so much as to form now an impenetrable barrier. The vast masses of floating islands continually brought down by the stream had produced a new district many miles in extent, beneath which flows the current of the river. The slave traders, thus shut out from direct communication with the field of their enterprise, had, however, discovered a passage to the river beyond the barrier by the Bahr-Giraffe, which proved therefore to be an arm of the Nile, instead of an independent stream like the Sobat. In leaving Khartum with his flotilla, Sir Samuel resolved to ascend by this newly-discovered passage.

He entered the lower mouth of the Giraffe on the 17th February, in north latitude nine degrees twenty-six minutes. The water was ten feet deep, and the current about three and a half miles an hour, with a breadth, from bank to bank, of about sixty yards. At that time the river was about five feet below the high-water mark of the flood season. The stream was winding, and had a mean course from the southwest. Four small granitic hills formed good landmarks in the boundless flats within fifteen miles of the junction, and fine forests bordered the river for about thirty miles, diversified by plains of extremely fertile soil. As the expedition proceeded the woods ceased altogether, and the steamers depended on the supply of fuel stored in the vessels in tow.

At a distance of about one hundred and eighty miles up the Giraffe the dry land disappeared, and they sailed through a boundless marsh; the river narrowed, the current diminished, and at length progress was stopped altogether by a dense growth of high grass. This was in latitude 7 degrees 47 minutes 46 seconds, and two hundred and seventy-two miles by dead reckoning from the mouth. As the guides assured him that a passage really existed through this to the main Nile, Sir Samuel set one thousand men to work to cut a channel through the obstruction; and, after thirty-two days' labor, a canal eight miles long was made, but only to find the stream beyond too shallow to float his steamers. He compared the marsh grass to sugar cane in thickness and toughness; and the tangled confusion of decaying vegetation beneath it, to a depth of five or six feet, resembled a mixture of fishing nets, ropes, mud sailors, swabs, sponges, and canes, all compressed together in a firm mass, beneath which the water was from ten to twelve feet deep; while grass, about nine feet high, covered the surface as far as the eye could reach from the mast-head. In the clear river, beyond the obstruction, dry land appeared on either bank, and forests within two miles. Herds of antelopes and buffaloes were on the plains, and the rifles secured a supply of meat, which was much needed.

From the point where the vessels grounded, Sir Samuel proceeded, with Lieutenant Baker, in a small rowing-boat, hoping to find deep water further ahead, but he found the river impassable, and concluded that the Giraffe was only practicable during the season of flood. The whole flotilla of thirty-four vessels turned back the way they had come, and as the rainy season had set in, putting an end to further progress, he established the equipment, from which he wrote, at Towfikeeya, near the junction of the Giraffe with the Nile. He intended to remain here till November, and then, with all his force of two thousand men, cut a passage through the obstruction in the main river, on his way to Gondokoro. He spoke cheerfully of his prospects; his stores were all safely warehoused, and all his men in fair health. Since his settlement at Towfikeeya he had liberated three hundred and five slaves, who were being carried down the river by slave dealers; half of them the property of the Turkish Governor of one of the Nile settlements.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!

Fire-proof.
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MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 11 7 fmw6m

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
8 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 18 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office Hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, *in triplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES

from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—

ROUTE No. 2 (BY WATER).

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas; per 100 pounds *for whole distance between each point.*

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE No. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—
Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.
Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established in Northwest Texas, south of Red river.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE No. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.

The transportation to be furnished *exclusively by horse or mule teams.*

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance travelled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this office.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. ——"

and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General Reynolds, Commanding Department.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas. 10 5 15t

ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES, UNION BANK BUILDING,
BALTIMORE, Md.,
Oct. 20, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of the 31st day of October next ensuing, for the removal of the following "OBSTRUCTIONS" from the Channel of James river, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:—

At WARWICK BAR, about five miles below Richmond, wrecks of three schooners, 50, 60, and 80 tons.

At DRURY'S BLUFF, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram Fredericksburg, sunk with armor, guns, etc. on board; iron gunboat Raleigh, 150 tons; steamer Jamestown (wooden), 1200 tons, sunk with guns on board; steamer Curtis Peck, 450 tons; schooners Wythe, Roach, 300 and 225 tons; brig, 175 tons; and a schooner of 80 or 100 tons, name unknown; also 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stone, each about 22 feet square, averaging 18 feet deep.

At TRENTS, or GRAVE-YARD REACH, ten miles below Richmond, wreck of "Gallego," 250 tons; wreck of pilot-boat "Plume," 87 tons.

Below AIKENS, or VARINA, about twenty miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, remains of old bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of *all* the obstructions named above, or a *portion*—but single bids are preferred for *entire removal* of *all* obstructions at *each* point, as named above; or to give a channel at *Drury's Bluff* 250 wide and 18 feet deep at low water, near right bank of river, and entire removal as above at other points.

Each proposal must state time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed, whether by blasting or otherwise.

Some of the wrecks may be of considerable value, and the bids will state what sum of money, if any, *in addition to the material removed*, will be demanded for the work done.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

Proposals will be opened at 1 P. M. of the 31st day of October next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

Forms of proposals to be had at this office.

SEALED SEPARATE PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will also be received at the same time, for the excavation of earth required to reopen "Dutch Gap Canal," according to plans, etc., in this office, involving removal of about 57,000 cubic yards of earth, some above and some below water; none to be carried over one-quarter mile. Price per yard, measured either in cut or embankment, to be given.

Proposals must be in "Duplicate," endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions in James River," and for opening Dutch Gap Canal," *each* accompanied by a *printed* copy of this advertisement, and addressed to

COL. WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Union Bank Building,
10 20 6t Baltimore, Md.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 208 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1870, for materials and labor "for repairing the Stone Piers belonging to the United States in the harbor of New Castle, Delaware."

Separate proposals must be made for each class of material and labor.

Materials will be required as follows:—

CLASS I.

About 1800 lineal feet of hemlock timber for crib work.

CLASS II.

About 1500 pounds iron bolts and spikes for crib work, and 250 pounds cast iron dowels for securing face stone.

CLASS III.

Sufficient stone to do the repairs (both face stone and rubble) are on hand at the piers, except angle stone, which will be offered for by the cubic foot.

Labor is required as follows:—

CLASS I.

Repairs to crib work and putting down a platform for stone superstructure.

CLASS II.

Cutting dovetail joints and dowel holes to the face stones on hand, and putting all the stone as required, both face stones and filling, in place.

Proposals for furnishing timber will be by the lineal foot; for bolts, spikes, and dowels by the pound; for labor on timber, by the lineal foot in place, including care of timber and iron delivered; for cutting stone for each header and for each stretcher; for setting face stones, for the lot; for putting rubble in place, per perch of 25 cubic feet.

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.

A deduction of ten (10) per centum to be made on partial payments.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for repairing the Stone Piers belonging to the United States in the harbor of New Castle, Delaware."

For blank forms for proposals and further information, inquire at this Office, where plans and drawings of the work can be seen.

J. D. KURTZ,
10 18 6t Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the following classes, denominations, and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:—

CLASS I.

Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz.:—

General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-five cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, three dollars and fifty cents, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents, four cents, and five cents.

CLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

CLASS V.

Tobacco stamps, ½ pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.

Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 300 stamps to the book.

Class 4, without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.

Class 5, ½ pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet.

All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each stamp.

Bids are also asked for the ½ to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons.

Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugitive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing.

Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employés shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
October 10, 1870.
Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
10 13 12t Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 12 noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 12, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.!
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.
Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guarantied to all points in the South and Southwest.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
10 17 tf No. 130 South THIRD Street.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday, November 1, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, October —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 22, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 22.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 29, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 28 5

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARCUS CAUFFMAN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of ISABELLA CAUFFMAN, MEYER GANS, and WOLF STEPPACHER, Executors of the last will and testament of MARCUS CAUFFMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, November 3, A. D. 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 33 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL WAGNER, Jr.,
10 19 wfm 5t Auditor.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
9 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICA.

Advice to German Emigrants—The Prospects for Obtaining Work—The Woman Question.

We give below a translation of another of the letters written by an intelligent German from Carlisle, Pa., to the *Illustriste Zeitung* of Leipsic:—

From the report of the Commissioners of Emigration at New York, it appears that the number of emigrants arriving this year is uncommonly large. And from a recent article in the *Magdeburger Zeitung* we find that nearly five-sixths of the German people who now seek a new home in America belong to the wealthy classes. We hail this as a cause for rejoicing, since it has too often been the case that emigrants have come to this country with the foolish idea that they have only to stoop and pick up money in the streets; and, landing here entirely without means, they learn by bitter experience the difficulty of obtaining work, and supporting themselves until they get it, without a cent in their pockets.

It will not be a waste of time or space if I briefly mention here some points of interest to emigrants in respect to which there have been some changes. In the first place, to Germans who are not without means, and who do not intend to remain in New York, but to go to one of the Western States, the advice is strongly given to land in Baltimore rather than in New York. The class of German emigrants designated would probably come in a steamer, and the vessels of the North German Lloyd, which run regularly every week between Bremen and Baltimore, are in no wise inferior to those which the same company despatch semi-weekly from Bremen to New York, and which bear an excellent reputation. The two lines of steamers offer equal conveniences in every respect. If the German emigrant, therefore, who sets out for the unknown regions of the Far West can come to Baltimore for the same price which he would pay from Bremen to New York, he is strongly advised to do so. He lands ignorant of the place and the language, and in Baltimore he is far less likely to fall into the hands of so-called "emigrant-runners" and swindlers of every kind than in New York, where the harbor is infested with them. Then the connections are so arranged in the former city that the emigrant can go directly from the steamer into the cars. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one of the great lines to the West, comes down close to the docks. The landing-place is, moreover, protected by an iron railing, so that no sharper can approach the travellers. Through these judicious arrangements, an expensive and perilous sojourn in the seaport is avoided by the emigrant; and this should not be overlooked by Germans. New York offers no such advantages.

But this is not all. A single glance at the map will convince any one that Baltimore is nearer to the principal cities of the West than New York. The emigrant can, therefore, save not only time but money, which is an important matter, by landing there. Another reason for giving the preference to Baltimore is, that emigrants taking that way are not forwarded to the West in emigrant trains, but by the regular passenger trains. Whoever, like the writer of these lines, has had experience of the system which prevails on the trains from New York, will, in the name of his countrymen, thank the Baltimore and Ohio road for carrying their emigrants in the comfortable cars of the regular trains, and in the same quick time, instead of packing them like herrings in miserable cars, and making the slowest possible time.

Now that the South, in many parts, although not everywhere, is beginning to recover from the evils of the civil war, there is a large field opened for German emigration in some of the Southern States. The land is there very cheap and at the same time very fruitful. The climate would in some localities be an obstacle, but in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee this objection would not exist. There is only in summer a period of about six weeks of great heat, when little or no rain falls, and grass and shrubs are withered, but with the first showers every thing is again green, and the early autumn looks like a second spring. The reports that have been circulated in some European papers of the ill-treatment which Germans have received from the so-called slave aristocracy are mostly exaggerated. Thus much is certain: that the gold aristocracy of New York and other large cities of the East makes itself felt more sensibly, and is more oppressive to the emigrant, ignorant of the language and without money, than is the treatment of the formerly rich families of the South, who are now not only humiliated by the result of the late war, but are also very generally despoiled of their possessions. For emigrants intending to go to the Southern States Baltimore is by far the most convenient landing-place.

It has already been intimated in this letter that only those emigrants who come here with the honest intention of honestly earning their bread by labor of some kind will find their expectations fulfilled. Idlers are not needed here, for there are enough in America already. The large cities are full of loafers and rowdies, who are pests to society everywhere. If these people, who are familiar with all the tricks of low American life, find it hard to fill not their pockets only but their stomachs, how much more difficult must it be for the stranger, who lands here vainly expecting to find in America an Eldorado, where he can fold his hands in idleness! Such anticipations are dashed to the ground with marvellous celerity, and it will be well for him who indulges them if he does not soon fall into a state of desperation which will lead him into crime, and then into the hands of justice. It is a striking characteristic of this country, that while honest effort is often speedily rewarded by remarkable success, moral bankruptcy is apt swiftly to overtake the man who holds too cheaply his honor and his good name.

In general terms, it may be truly said that, notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in the way of trade in this country by its financial condition and by the high duties on importations, there is work for all. Farm hands are especially in demand. While crowds of lazy fellows hang around the wharves of New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities near the coast, waiting for chance employment from hour to hour, constant complaints reach our ears from the rural districts of want of capable hands for work. And there is not only plenty of work to be had, but it is also well paid. Farmers give $2 a day willingly during harvest time, with free board.

It is true, and it should not be overlooked, that this work is soon over, but even with this drawback it is desirable. And the wages for field-work in the Western States during the summer months are still better than in the Eastern. There the farmers usually labor in the field with their men, and even with the high wages paid it is difficult for them to get the necessary force, owing to the great extent of territory and the comparatively sparse population. Many of these farmers offer to laborers not only two or three dollars a day, with free board, but their passage paid from the East to the West, and back, if they wish. Yet, with such liberal conditions, they find it hard to get farm-hands.

Just at this time, also, there is good pay to be obtained by laboring masons, etc., in the large cities, as there is a great deal of building going on. In Philadelphia a mason now receives four or five dollars a day, and in New York he may get six. This is, of course, considered high wages. But at this rate a good mason will earn $36 a week, or $150 a month. Allowing $20 a month for board and lodging, there is a clear gain of $130. In what European city, except perhaps London and some other large cities in England, could such wages be had?

While it is thus apparent that laborers, even knowing little or nothing of the English language, need not fail to get work, it is very different with those seeking employment more of the head than of the hands. People who do not desire literally to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and who have neither the means nor the English language at their command, had better not come here. By this I do not mean to say that head-work is not well paid. But the departments in which such labor is profitable are overstocked, so that no pressing need exists for more workers. Any one not master of the English tongue cannot support himself in this way here. The large cities are full of book-keepers and clerks, who often make but a poor living by their labor. If the vigor of their youth is past, and they have families to support, it requires a constant struggle to keep their heads above water. The demands which their position makes upon them exceed in most cases their means of meeting them, liberally as the large business houses pay their book-keepers.

What has been said of men applies to women, although honest, industrious servant girls in large cities at the East can as a rule find employment more readily than men, in proportion to the numbers of each. Domestic service has its evils in America. It seems as if the political character of the country had affected that relation also, for as every four years a change of administration is likely to dislodge many of the State officers, so too domestic servants appear to like nothing so well as change. A servant girl who has remained a whole year in any family is regarded as rather a wonder, as the mistress of a house will often change her servants every eight weeks, or even more frequently still. Mistresses blame servants for this state of things, and *vice versa*. Neither understands the true relation which should exist between them. The Eastern States of America are blessed with more women than men. I have already in a former letter stated that the result of this is not only an effort on the part of women to open new avenues for their activities, but also to obtain for themselves political rights equal to those of men.

In my wanderings through the splendid Patent Office in Washington, where in large glass cases are to be seen models of every article invented in America, I have been much struck with the part which women have taken in the mechanical inventions of the country. In departments connected with clothing, they have taken out patents for all imaginable contrivances. I will only mention a few as examples of the objects for which in past years women have had patents granted them. There are in the first rank of inventions a flat-iron, a mosquito-net, a spooling machine, corset-hooks, table-washer, toilet powder, clothes-drier, etc. An unusually inventive lady has already taken out her sixth patent. The practical education of women has of late years made great advances in the United States, and the departments of labor open to them have been greatly multiplied.

So long as the woman's rights movement limits itself to the domestic world, we heartily bid it God-speed. But as soon as it oversteps these bounds, and tries to enter the political field, it becomes a distortion which only awakens feelings of disgust. W. H. Riehl, the well-known writer, has said somewhere, "Woman can do whatever man does, but she must do it differently," by which he means that woman had better keep within the bounds set for her by custom and propriety. If the women of this country who so strongly advocate the right of their sex to the ballot, etc., would be convinced of this truth, they would speedily give up the idea which so unfortunately possesses them.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Band-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. 9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·00 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 41

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4¼, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 2½, 3½, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., 6½ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¼ A. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M., 6½ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

6 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York......$3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 5·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·28 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M. and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

7·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Peremptory Sale of Oil Paintings.

Mr. Charles F. Haseltine

Will sell his magnificent and new collection of

Oil Paintings at Public Sale,

ON THE EVENINGS OF
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, October 27 and 28, at 8 o'clock.

The Sale will take place at his Galleries,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

Where the Paintings are now on FREE EXHIBITION.

The sale will include Tissot's great Painting of "THE DANCE OF DEATH," and Hue's beautiful Picture of a LADIES' RESTAURANT IN PARIS, and specimens by

Schroyer,
Pecrus,
Van der Venne,
Daubigny,
Worms,
Lanfant de Metz,
Pasini,
Meyerheim,
W. T. Richards,
Veron,
Vibert,
Kraus,
Koch
Sistery,
A. Weber,
Dargelas,
Schaefels,
Caille,
E. L. Henry,
Rene Menard,
Fauvelet,
Brendell,
Hamon,
Hue,
P. Weber,
Baron,
Shayer,
Lasalle,
Autray,
etc. etc.

Also, eleven Paintings, sold by order of the Assignees of Joseph B. Hildeburn. 10 19 9t

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Saturday Afternoon,
October 22, at 3 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, Dutch Flower Roots, Hyacinths, etc. 10 21 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
October 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—

CATHARINE, No. 1722—Genteel Dwelling.

READING TURNPIKE, Chesnut Hill—Stone Dwelling, Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops, Stable, and 5 acres.

MOUNT AIRY, Twenty-second ward — "Tillow Farm," 39 acres, 20 acres, and 22 acres. See plan.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE, S. E. Belgrade—Lot.

RACE, No. 935—Modern Residence.

TWENTY-THIRD (North), No. 238—Large Buildings, Lots, etc.

TWENTIETH (North), No. 714—Modern Residence.

CORINTHIAN AVENUE, No. 731—Modern Residence.

FRANKFORD ROAD, No. 2936—Elegant Residence.

FRANKFORD ROAD, No. 2938—Elegant Residence.

SPRUCE, No. 308—Valuable Residence.

SECOND (North), No. 441—Store and Dwelling.

WASHINGTON AVENUE, east of Ninth—Desirable Lot.

MAIDEN and FRANKFORD ROAD, N. W. corner—Tavern and Dwelling.

FRONT (North), Nos. 958 and 962—Large Lot.

CHESNUT, No. 1223—Valuable Buildings.

MARKET, No. 3424—Tavern and Dwelling.

LOMBARD, No. 2002—Modern Dwelling.

WEST DELANCEY PLACE, No. 2118—Modern Residence.

REDWOOD, No. 437—Modern Dwelling.

GROUND-RENTS, $30, $45, $45 a year.

For account Walnut Land Company.

Lots Sansom, Locust, Fifty-fourth, Irvin, Church, Spruce, and Fifty-first streets. See plan.

Also S. W. Butler's interest in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter and Half Yearly Compendium of the Medical Sciences.*

STOCKS.

145 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad.
100 shares Union Canal, preferred.
6 shares Western National Bank.
3 shares Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
100 shares Old Township Line Road Co.
32 shares Chespeake and Delaware Canal Co.
8 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co.
8 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
150 shares Pennsylvania Canal Co. 10 21 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1117 Chesnut street.
STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WORK, OF MESSRS. A. & H. LEJAMBRE.
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 27, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1117 Chesnut street (Girard Row), will be sold a portion of the stock of splendid first-class Cabinet Furniture of Messrs. A. & H. Lejambre. 10 21 5t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
October 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 18 5t

Also,
A LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF DRESS GOODS,
by order of
Messrs. Henry Barbey & Co.,
being the balance of the importation. Comprising
Rolled silk chaine poplins.
Flat-folded silk chaine poplins.
Rolled silk chaine epinglines.
Flat-folded silk chaine epinglines.
Colored ottomans.

We beg to call the attention of the trade to this their closing sale.

We will also add 3 cases French merinoes; also, empress cloths, all-wool plaids, fancy dress goods, 25 pieces mantilla velvets, 100 pieces Lyons silks, satins, shawls, 75 pieces millinery velvet, millinery goods, etc.

Also, 500 cartons ribbons, by order of two leading importing houses. 10 21

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 19 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 27, on four months' credit. [10 21 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 1

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

BUZBY & HUNTERSON,

MORNING GLORY

Stove, Heater and Range Warehouses

Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,

Above Vine, Philadelphia.

Special attention to Heater and Range Work.
Repairing promptly attended to. 10 8 1m

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President.
JAMES HOEY, General Manager
6 27 mwf 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE JUDGE GRIER.

A High Tribute of Respect to the Distinguished Jurist.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, who is now engaged in the practice of law in Chicago, in the argument of an important case before the United States District Court in St. Louis, last winter, made the following elegant allusion to the late Justice Grier, in his speech to the court and jury, and now that Justice Grier has passed away, we think it a just and proper tribute to his memory to publish it:—

"Gentlemen of the Jury:—The highest encomium ever pronounced upon a judge retiring from the bench, I heard, not long since, in Washington. When Justice Grier left the Supreme Court, in consequence of increasing infirmities, all the Judges, with the Chief Justice at their head, called to pay their respects to him at his rooms. It was my good fortune to be present.

"I shall never forget that scene, as they stood around that grand old man, whose infirmities would not allow him to stand, sitting in his arm-chair, his eye undimmed by age, his massive head covered with hair white as snow.

"For a moment they stood around him in silence and in tears. Then the Chief Justice, in an address beautiful in expression, full of pathos, yet true in every word, in a voice tremulous with emotion, read to him a farewell testimonial, signed by all the judges. After speaking of his great learning, his long experience, and his high judicial character, the Chief Justice crowned the encomium in saying, 'You have, sir, a positive enthusiasm for justice; you love the right, you hate the wrong.'

"If the Court please, in all situations in this life, high or low, on the bench or in the jury box—whenever a man may be called upon to act upon doubtful and trying questions, without clear and certain lights, outside, to guide him, let him, like Justice Grier, look within; let him consult that Divine instinct which God has planted in every heart, stronger and often truer than mere reason, which says, 'Do justice; spare the innocent; punish the guilty only.'"

PRESBYTERIANISM.

Action of the Philadelphia Presbytery on the Proposed $5,000,000 Memorial Fund.

The Philadelphia Synod of the Presbyterian Church, in session at Scranton, has adopted the following resolutions reported from the Committee on the Memorial Fund. As indicative of what the churches of this city are expected to do it is of unusual interest to the denomination:—

The Synod of Philadelphia, having received the communication of the Committee on the Memorial Fund of the General Assembly, would resolve as follows:—

Resolved, That, being deeply penetrated with the importance of the movement and concerned for the honor of the Church of Christ as involved in its success, we hereby solemnly accept the responsibility for the proportion which may be fairly expected from our churches in our bounds, which have as yet taken no action, to enter at once upon the work.

Resolved, That we especially regard the Memorial Fund as a providential opportunity to bring home the duty of systematic giving to every one of our churches and church members, and we urge pastors and sessions to examine plans, and, with prayer and new consecration, to endeavor to lead their people to higher ground on the whole subject of beneficence, so that the present movement, instead of being spasmodic, may be a perennial source of blessing to the whole Church.

Resolved, That the sum of $5,000,000 is far within the abilities of the united Church, and, engaging in the work under the inspiration of the great reunion movement, we will listen to no such word as fail.

Resolved, That the Synod approve the plan of the committee, in which various objects of home interest are recognized as legitimate; at the same time we urge upon every congregation to endeavor to give special prominence to some one of the great general objects named by the committee. The most appropriate memorial of the reunion is the establishment or reinforcement of interests pertaining to the whole Church.

THE TEAM OF TEAMS.—This morning at about half-past 10 o'clock there drove up to the Third street entrance of the Merchants' Exchange one of the most elaborate establishments in the horse and carriage line that has been seen in this city for some time. The team consisted of six finely-formed bay horses, and the carriage was comprised in a large-sized family vehicle on four wheels, surrounded by bulwarks of raised driver's and footmen's seats both before and behind. Within the vehicle sat the owner of the whole turnout, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, the wealthy merchant of New York, who, as the six-in-hand dashed up to the curb and was there stopped, jumped out and entered, proceeding up stairs to the Stock Room, where he was cordially received by a large number of friends, among whom were some of the most wealthy bankers of the city.

Though the equipage had been seen upon Chesnut street several times yesterday, after its arrival in town, there was no less an anxiety to see it to-day. Immediately upon its coming to a stand still, the street was blocked up with eager sight-seers, examining every department minutely. Not only was the street full, but the balcony of the Exchange building and the windows of the houses were crowded. In the midst of the crowd sat the staid coachman, with his whip and an unlimited number of lines in his hand, seemingly unconscious of the excitement, and showing by his demeanor that it was no unusual thing.

The two footmen had accompanied Mr. Helmbold into the building, but their two overcoats, with double rows of pure gold buttons (the driver had similar adornment) were neatly strapped to the seat. The fittings of the carriage and the metal work of the harness were all of pure gold, and the effect was certainly startling. The cost of the turnout was in the neighborhood of $30,000. Mr. Helmbold is to be congratulated on the possession of such an equipage, which is in a style proportionate to the wealth which his business talent and success have procured for him.

THE GIRARD MERCANTILE COMPANY.—By reference to the advertisement in another column it will be seen that an important enterprise for the advancement of the commercial and manufacturing interests of Philadelphia has been inaugurated by the consolidation of the firm of Taussig, Livingston & Co with the Girard Mercantile Company of Philadelphia, which was chartered at the last session of the Legislature. Philadelphia and its vicinity are the most extensive woollen and cotton goods manufacturing district in the United States; but notwithstanding this fact, and the advantage of our city's geographical position, our manufacturers have been obliged to depend upon the markets of other competing cities for their supplies of the raw material. What seemed too extensive an enterprise for single firms or individuals to embark in has now been undertaken by a company of responsible business men, with a capital sufficient to enable them to carry out their object in the most perfect manner. The projectors and managers of the Girard Mercantile Company have all had long practical experience in the cotton and wool business, and the stock of the company can be confidently recommended as a safe and profitable investment. The stock, so far as subscribed, is taken by some of our principal manufacturers, capitalists, and business men, but as it is desired to increase the subscription to at least $300,000 so as to secure the co-operation of the prominent manufacturers of our city and vicinity, and the shippers of wool and cotton in the West and South, books for the receipt of subscriptions have been opened at the banking house of Messrs. Kurtz & Howard, No. 32 South Third street, and 35 Letitia street and office of the company, No. 34 South Front street.

THE TAX RATE FOR 1871.—Last year, in consequence of the delay of the departments in presenting to Councils the estimates of their expenses for 1870, these bodies were unable to determine upon the tax rate until late in the year. To avoid a recurrence of this difficulty, both branches of Councils before the recent summer recess passed a resolution requesting the heads of departments to furnish to the Committee on Finance their estimates of expenses for 1871 before the third Thursday in October, to enable Councils to fix upon the tax rate at a seasonable date. Yesterday was the limit fixed by this resolution, and as yet but two or three of the departments have sent in their estimates, the new tax rate is as problematical now as it was six months ago.

THE NUTTING EXPEDITION.—At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the committee having in charge the arrangements for the nutting expedition to Fairmount Park by the school children, it was decided, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, to postpone the affair until Friday of next week. This has been a serious disappointment to the children, of whom over thirty thousand had procured tickets. In addition, there were nearly ten thousand grown persons who had concluded to partake of the pleasures of the day.

AN INTRUDER.—J. W. Wills is the name of an individual who is addicted to drink. Wills was in the habit of visiting a young lady residing in Paul street, above Orthodox, Frankford, but in consequence of his being drunk he had been ejected from the premises on several occasions. Yesterday he insisted on entering the house, and finally forced his way in. A policeman was sent for, and the unwelcome visitor was escorted to the lock-up. He had a hearing before Alderman Stearne, and was committed.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening Mr. Wendell Phillips will deliver the third lecture of the "Star" Course at the Academy of Music. His subject, "The Lost Arts," is one that affords a fine field for Mr. Phillips' special talents as a cultivated orator, and his discourse will doubtless be unusually attractive both in matter and manner.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—About half-past eight o'clock last evening John Conner, aged sixty-five years, residing in Duy's lane, Germantown, fell into the Schuylkill at the first wharf below Market street, and was rescued from drowning by Harbor Policemen Smith and Gilbert. He was taken to the Sixteenth District Station House, where his wants were attended to. The officers, on returning to the river, heard cries for help emanating from the dock at Arch street wharf. Proceeding to the spot they assisted the captain of a canal-boat in bringing to shore one Patrick Ferry, who had accidentally tumbled overboard. Ferry stated that when he fell into the water he had with him a companion, who it is supposed also fell overboard and was drowned.

THEFT OF A STEAM YACHT.—On Saturday last a miniature steam yacht was stolen from the wharf of the West Jersey Ferry Company, at Camden, and taken up the Schuylkill and placed in the dry dock above the Wire Bridge. Here it was recovered by Lieutenant Jacoby, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, who on Thursday last arrested one James Swift upon the alleged charge of having committed the theft. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast and was held to bail to answer.

TRIFLING FIRES.—About half-past 7 o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred in the building owned and occupied by James Friel, on Fremont street, above Thompson.

About 4 o'clock this morning, a trifling fire occurred in the two-and-a-half story frame structure No. 158 N. Thirteenth street, occupied as a junk shop by a colored man named James Green. The place was set on fire.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCILS ON A VISIT.—The Council Committee on Fire Department will leave this city this afternoon on a visit to New York, where they will examine the workings of the paid Fire Department of that city, preparatory to submitting a report on the thorough reorganization of our own department.

LIEUTENANT OF POLICE APPOINTED.—The Mayor this morning appointed John S. McGuffin, of the Tenth ward, Lieutenant of the Sixth District Police, vice Christian Gercke, resigned. The High Constable who has been acting Lieutenant of the district will be relieved at 6 o'clock this P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Turner sends us *Every Saturday, Appleton's Journal*, and *Our Boys and Girls*.

We have received from the Central News Company the latest numbers of *The Cornhill Magazine, London Society, All the Year Round, Punch*, and *Fun*.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—At the opening of the new one dollar store, No. 819 Chesnut street, this afternoon and evening, a grand promenade concert will be given by the Keystone Military Band. This is enterprise, and it will be rewarded.

DROWNED BODY.—Last night the Delaware Harbor Police found the body of James Doyle, who fell overboard from a canal boat at Coates street wharf some days since and was drowned. The Coroner has been notified.

PHILADELPHIANS IN LONDON.—The list of Americans registered in London contains the names of W. B. S. Boudinot and Miss C. A. Sharp, of this city.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—Peter Hogan, residing at Front and Callowhill streets, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of beating his wife, and was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Cahill.

SUDDEN DEATH.—This morning the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest, in Cedar street, above Cresson, upon the body of Mrs. Newton, who died suddenly.

TILL-TAPPER.—Yesterday a lad named James Riley sneaked into the store of Mrs. Mary Adams, No. 515 Bainbridge street, and helped himself to a small amount of money in the till. For this he was arrested and committed by Alderman Collins.

FOUND OPEN.—Last night six houses were found open by the police of the Fifteenth district.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 City 6s, New..102¼	100 sh Read...rg&i.49·94
$31000 Read 6s, 43-80. 97¾	200 do......ls.49·94
52 sh Penna R.... 60	100 do..s30wn.49·94
400 sh Leh N.b30.ls 32¾	100 do..rg&in. 50
500 sh McClintock.. ¾	300 do... .s60 50
200 sh Read...s5&i. 49¾	305 do ......ls. 49¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh gold L.... 88¾	100 sh CataPrf..... 38¾
$100 City 6s New.102¾	300 sh Dalzell Oil.. ½
$800 do.......102¾	100 sh Big Mount.. 5½
60 sh Read..s5wn. 50	100 sh Penna R..... 60
200 sh Leh Nav.b30. 32¾	43 do......ls. 60

TERRIBLE STREET SCENE.

A Bear Loose—He Kills a Boy and Fatally Injures a Man.

The Portage Lake *Gazette* tells this horrible story:—

Just as we go to press, we learn that the people of Marquette, residing in the vicinity of the Tremont House, were thrown into great excitement on Tuesday afternoon by the fearful conduct of a bear belonging to a German butcher living in that neighborhood. It seems that Joseph McCreary, a person in the employ of Freeman Bros., livery men, had occasion to go into the yard where the bear was kept chained, and the animal broke loose and made a rush for him (McCreary), whom he soon had in his embrace, and commenced hugging. McCreary was not long in realizing the peril he was in, and succeeded in freeing himself only to be set upon again by the bear, who tore and lacerated his body in a frightful manner. By this time a crowd had gathered around the bear and his bleeding victim, and by means of some well-directed blows, delivered by some of the number, he was induced to let go of the unfortunate man, who was immediately taken home by his friends.

As soon as the bear left McCreary, he started on a run out of the yard, and, rushing up the street, darted into the first open door he came to, which was that of a billiard room, which at the time was occupied by three men, among whom was the proprietor and a man who was very much under the influence of liquor. Mr. Hanley, the proprietor of the saloon, saw the bear coming, and, thinking discretion the better part of valor, jumped out of a window and made his escape. The bear paid no attention to the intoxicated man, but rushed after the other remaining person, who made his exit into the street, closely followed by the bear, whose attention just then was attracted by another open door further up the street, and for which he made; but before he reached the same it was closed so that he could not get in. Just then a little boy who happened to be standing near Hurley's livery stable was espied by the bear, who rushed upon the lad and inflicted such injuries on the person of the poor little fellow that he died that evening. The crowd then followed after the bear, and he was again assailed with all kinds of missiles, but it was not till his throat had been cut that he left the boy and started over the street, where he was run down and finally killed. McCreary, at last accounts, was not expected to live.

AN "INCIDENT" TO BISMARCK.

What the Premier Found in His Bed.

At the Prussian headquarters in Meaux the King occupied the front, Count Bismarck the back rooms of the Archbishop's palace. The apartments of the Count were on the ground floor, and looked out upon the extensive gardens to the rear of the palace. The 15th of September had been a very busy day to many of the Prussians, and not least of all to the Count. He was riding all day, and in the evening he had a long conference with the King. Tired with these difficult labors he hastened, when he reached his room, to prepare for bed. He had scarcely, however, begun to undress himself when he heard a rustling among the bedclothes, and on searching found there, to his astonishment, an infant not more than four weeks old. On looking closer he found by the side of this *enfant trouvé* the following note:—"My husband fell at Sedan; I have nothing to eat. Despair forces me to part with my only child. It has been baptized Vincent." Nor does this curious story end here. To make it dramatically complete and symmetrical, the unfortunate mother committed suicide. The matter is said to have reached the ears of the King, and orders were given that the desolate infant be sent to Berlin. Was ever a life so curiously begun?

MARRIED.

(*For additional Marriages see fifth page.*)

RAINIER—BELL.—On the 20th instant, by Rev. E. L. D. Pepper, Pastor of Centenary M. E. Church, West Philadelphia, Mr. GEORGE W. RAINIER to Miss MAGGIE L. BELL, both of this city.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25 wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Important Revenue Decisions

The Great Earthquake.

Its Effects in Canada.

Destructive Fire in New York

Important Treasury Statements.

Government Receipts and Expenditures

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Liquor Dealers' Tax.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that a liquor dealer's tax for the first $25,000 of his sales is a special tax, and not a tax on sales, and that in making up that $25,000, he should include his sales of malt liquors and all other sales, except his sales of tobacco. He also decides that the tax on sales of malt liquors, on and after October 1, 1870, was repealed by the act of July 14, 1870, and that in rendering their monthly returns of their sales liquor dealers should hereafter be required to report only their sales of foreign and domestic distilled spirits and wines.

Manufacturers' Gross Sales.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Inquiry having been made at the Revenue Office whether manufacturers are entitled to deduct from the gross amount of their sales for the quarter ending September 30 the balance of the legal deduction for the entire year, Commissioner Delano decides that, inasmuch as the law imposing this tax is repealed, and took effect from the 1st of October, instant, in making returns of the amount of manufacturers' sales for the quarter ending September 30, in excess of the rate of $5000 per annum, only a reduction of $1250 from the gross amount of the sales per quarter can be allowed.

Custom Appointments.

The following custom appointments were made to-day:—

George H. McCallum and Thomas H. Smyth, night inspectors, San Francisco, California.

George Layland, Curtis Peck, and James A. Lucas, inspectors; E. A. Dupuy, night inspector; Nathan Kingsley, storekeeper; Taylor L. Northup, gauger, and W. F. Porter and Isaac Walbrun, clerks in the New York Custom House.

Treasury Statements.

The Treasury Department has just issued a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government by warrant from July, 1855, to June 30, 1870, prepared by J. H. Saville. The total receipts were $6,082,785,000, including $2,742,516,000 from loans and Treasury notes. The net expenditures were $5,951,342,00, including $300,500,000 for the redemption of loans and Treasury notes.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Its Effects in Canada.

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—The earthquake yesterday seems to have been generally felt throughout the Dominion. In this city the shock was severe enough to ring the bells in the public buildings. The judges and others in the courts vacated their rooms precipitately.

QUEBEC, Oct. 21.—The earthquake threw down some chimneys here, and two persons were injured by the falling bricks. The people rushed into the streets, and for a time there were much alarm and confusion. The course of the earthquake was from west to east.

TORONTO, Oct. 21.—During the shock of earthquake yesterday the steeple of St. George's Church was distinctly seen to sway to and fro. The walls of buildings were shaken and furniture moved from its place.

ST. CATHARINE'S, Oct. 21.—Considerable alarm was caused here from the shock of earthquake yesterday, but the damage extended no farther than the breaking of some windows and shaking the walls of houses. The vibration lasted between thirty and forty seconds.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—This morning a fire broke out on the second floor of E. A. Ferris & Co.'s pork-packing house, on Mott street, and burned rapidly, and before the fire department got on streams it had spread to the upper floor and descended to the first floor, consuming all the stock on the three floors, and damaging that in the cellar by the water subsequently poured upon it. The walls were saved, but otherwise the building is a wreck. The loss on the building is about $5000, and on the stock probably $15,000 or $20,000; fully insured.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Cotton quiet and firm; sales of 1800 bales uplands at 16c.; Orleans, 16½c. Flour firmer; sales of 10,000 barrels State at $5·30@6·20; Ohio at $5·75@6·65; Western at $5·30@6·75; Southern at $5·85@8·75. Wheat firm and advanced 1c., with a fair export demand; sales of 70,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·33@134 for new; No. 2 at $1·31@1·32 for new; red Western at $1·37. Corn firm; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at 83c. Oats quiet; sales of 24,000 bushels Ohio at 54@57c.; Western at 52@53½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess $26; prime $21@22·50. Lard quiet; steam, 14½@16¼; kettle, 15¾@17c. Whisky quiet at 94½@95c.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Philadelphia Brig Disabled—Seamen Injured

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The brig C. E. Kelley, of Philadelphia, from Fernandina, Florida, for Boston, put into New Bedford, October 20, having, when off Block Island, carried away her foretopgallant mast and foresail in a gale. In taking in the foretopsail four seamen, all belonging to New York, fell from the foreyard to the deck. One of them had a leg and thigh broken, and the others were seriously injured.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—Cotton dull at 15½@15¾c. Flour dull and nominally unchanged; Howard Street superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5@6·75; do. extra, $6·25@7·00; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat steady; Maryland amber, $1·65@1·70; good to prime, $1·40@1·60; common to fair, $1·20@1·35; Western, $1·33@1·38. Corn dull and irregular; white, 70@91c.; yellow, 75@82c.; Western, 76@80c. Oats better at 47@50c. Rye dull at 75@90c. Mess Pork firm at $27. Bacon firm and scarce; rib sides, 18½c.; clear do., 18¾c.; shoulders, 15c.; hams, 25c. Lard firm at 17c. Whisky firm and scarce at 95@96c. asking.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Indian Peace Commission.

The Internal Revenue Bureau.

Douglass to Succeed Delano.

Illness of Senator Cameron.

He Has a Paralytic Stroke.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cameron and the President.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—General Cameron, feeling satisfied that he has accomplished the object of his visit here, namely, to secure the appointment of Delano as Secretary of the Interior and of J. W. Douglass as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left to-day for Alabama, where he is to make several speeches for the Republican ticket. It is now pretty well settled that Douglass, of your State, will succeed Delano, Cameron having convinced Grant that Douglass is as able as Robeson and some other members of his Cabinet.

William Welsh and the Indian Commission.

William Welsh, of your city, arrived late last night. He was at the White House and Interior Department to-day on business connected with the Indian Peace Commission. He proposes some new measures for the protection of the Indians against the thieving attaches of the Indian Bureau, which he hopes will meet the approval of the President and the Secretary of the Interior. At the

Cabinet Meeting

to-day the question of a successor to Delano in the Revenue Bureau was talked over, and it is stated the Douglass appointment has been fixed upon.

Illness of Senator Cameron.

Despatch to Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Merely routine business was transacted at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The members while in session received information that Senator Cameron was struck with paralysis this morning at his hotel in Baltimore, and would be sent home in a special car. It is said his right arm and side are affected.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Marine Disasters.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—Arrived, steamship Mississippi, Captain Henry. Reports October 17 took Captain Doane and three men from the wreck of the bark William Rathbone, eleven miles north of Hillsboro inlet. The Rathbone left New York on September 19, with an assorted cargo for New Orleans and went ashore on the 11th of October. Captain Doane reports picking up a plank marked "Mariposa," leading to the belief that the steamship Mariposa, Willett, master, hence for New York 5th, with 1672 bales of cotton. No passengers on either vessel arrived in New York.

Deaths from yellow fever yesterday 12.

FROM THE STATE.

The Earthquake.

COATESVILLE, Oct. 21.—The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt here yesterday about 11:25 A. M. The building occupied by the W. & R. R. R. as their general office was shaken, and the clerks inside considerably alarmed.

PLUCKY MR. COOLIDGE.

The Man who Dares to Investigate a Dressmaker's Bill.

The Coolidge-Flynt case is making a great stir in Boston. Our lady readers will be interested in the following testimony, which we find in the *Traveller* of Wednesday:—

Mr. A. L. Coolidge was called to the witness stand. The bill in suit was a second one of an exorbitant character presented by Mrs. Flynt. The first bill—which was paid—was presented to me on a morning when I was about leaving for the West. Being in a hurry, I paid that first bill without examination. When the bill for $1900, now in suit, was sent in, the items of the other bill were for the first time examined, and found overcharged; had an interview with Mrs. Flynt about this $1900 bill; had had several with her girls. Mrs. Flynt declined to make any deduction from the bill, which I told her was not right. Finding that to be her determination, and that she meant to press the matter, I rose to leave. She became excited, and as I went down stairs called me a miserable sinner. Never knew that she charged $5 a day for each girl's work till one of her girls told me so, subsequently to the above interview.

Mr. N. B. Wiggin, dry-goods dealer, with R. H. White & Co., No. 46 Winter street, was called as an expert to testify as to the value of goods in dresses. The 19½ yards of silk charged at $146 was worth not over $5·50 in the spring of 1869. The 12 yards of hernani charged at $99 were not worth over $60 or $65. The tea-rose silk charged at $15 was not worth more than half that. The purple silk, 16 yards, at $4·50 a yard, was not worth over $3.

Mr. John Charles States, of No. 25 Winter street, whose business is pinking, etc., was called. He was asked to look at the purple silk dress, the pinking for which was charged in the bill at $15·75. He said that this was done with a pinking-iron and not cut out by hand. He charged three cents a yard for pinking. The 195 yards of pinking on this dress ought not to cost more than $6 or $7. The basting and pinking would not occupy much more than a couple of hours. There is but little additional work.

Weston H. Lewis, ex-President of the Boston Common Council, was called. He is a member of the house of Lewis, Brown & Co., Summer street. He was shown the laces on a black silk dress or waist. First, his attention was called to the broad lace, charged in the bill as 4½ yards, $43·33. Not a great while ago this waist was brought to my store, and I was asked the value of this lace; I stated it at $3·50 a yard, wholesale. The counsel then accompanied me to C. C. Holbrook's store, and we saw Mr. Lewis N. Tucker, who fixed the retail price at $4 to $4·25.

The attention of witness was next directed to the narrow lace, which was charged in the bill at $23 for 6 2-3 yards. Mr. Lewis fixed the value of it at $1 a yard. The broad lace is a pretty pattern, but it is not remarkable. Witness said he was well acquainted with these articles.

Mr. W. R. Storms, the Summer street dry-goods dealer, Mr. Robert Gilchrist, of the firm of Churchill, Watson & Co., and other prominent men in the dry-goods and dress-goods trade, were called and testified to a great disparity between the charges made for some of the articles in the bill and their real worth.

Mr. Storms, among other things, testified that the purple cloth (16 yards at $72) was worth $2·50 to $2·75; so did Mr. Henry Adams, of Shepard, Norwell & Co. Mr. Gilchrist fixed it at $2.75 to $3.

The silk in the black suit (charged 19½ yards at $146) Mr. Gilchrist fixed at $6 to $6·50.

Mrs. H. T. Smith, of No. 25 Winter street, over Chandler's, was for seven years a dressmaker, four years of it in her present place. To make the lace overskirt and fichu here shown would be worth $6, (charged $18 in the bill). Would make the robe for morning dress for $12 (charged $25). The black silk long dress, to make and trim, was worth $25 (charged $50).

The black silk suit, to cut, fit, make the trimmings, and make the dress, was worth $40 (charged $203).

To make, trim, and finish the poplin suit, I should have been willing, last year, to have charged $40 (charged in bill $45 and $116, in all $161). There is machine work in both dresses. There is nothing peculiar about either. Have made suits of an equal amount of work.

The blue cambric should have been made for $15 (charged $45). The seersucker suit $18 (charged at $50). The white piquet can be made and trimmed for $15 to $18 (charged at $55). And so on with the rest of the charges.

A LEAP FOR LIFE.

Courageous Act of a Young Lady of Georgia.

The Sumter *Republican* of the 17th instant, after giving an account of a destructive fire in that town, goes on to say:—

There is one act connected with this calamity deserving particular mention, which caused a display of bravery and courage never surpassed and but seldom equalled, and which marks its author as a perfect heroine. Miss Sallie Maxwell, in her efforts to save everything of value in the house that she could, was delayed in the second story of the building until the fire had destroyed the lower story so much that there was danger of the walls falling in every minute. Seeing her danger, she gathered a few articles for the purpose of taking a final leave of the house. On entering the hall from the room she was in, to her horror and dismay she saw that the stairway was in a solid sheet of flame. There was only one way of escape now, and that was through the upper windows, where the fiery elements had not communicated itself. Going out on the top of the colonnade her awful situation was immediately realized by the crowd below, and the anxiety depicted on every countenance showed the deep feeling that stirred the soul of every one. A ladder was brought, but it was too short to reach the roof, and was of no avail. With the crackling flames behind and around, and making the most rapid headway imaginable, every moment was precious beyond computation. The only chance for life now was to jump from the high place on which she was standing. A mattress was brought, and being firmly held by strong men, with a spirit undaunted and intrepid, she made the leap from the point she occupied, embracing in its curve at least sixty feet, reaching the ground with comparative safety, and, with the exception of the shock and concussion of so high a jump, entirely unhurt.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Heavy Theft of Silks.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Two young men named Charles Taylor and William Carter were this morning put on trial charged with stealing $7081 worth of silks and gloves from the store of Charles A. Besson & Son. On the part of the Commonwealth it was testified that these prisoners were several days noticed walking about this store as if taking observations, and on the night of Saturday, September 20, the store was entered from the rear and the goods stolen away.

The following Sunday evening the prisoners drove in a hack to the tavern kept by Thomas Connor, at Tenth and Girard streets, and there deposited the goods. The prisoners were known and recognized by the man attending the bar. When the officers heard of the matter they went to Connor's, who had already ran away, and they found the goods in trunks and bags in the parlor. Several days after this the officers found the prisoners walking on Chesnut street, and arrested them. The case is yet on trial, the evidence for the prosecution not yet being concluded.

DRY GOODS.

"SPECIAL."

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Invite attention to his importation of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
CARACULLA CLOTHS, in Black and White.
ASTRAKHAN CLOTHS, in Black, White and Brown
BLACK SEAL. TIPPED SEAL.
BLACK BLANIS, VELVET BLANIS.
CORDUROYS, in White and Brown.
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS.
9 24 stuth4p3m FANCY CLOTHS.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Constant additions both by importation and purchases from our own and New York markets.

PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Having made a specialty of his Black Silk Trade, would invite the attention of the ladies to his stock.
CASHMERE GROS GRAINS,
SATIN-FINISHED TAFFETAS,
TAFFETA GLACE,
HEAVY GROS GRAINS,
GROS DE RHIN, Etc.,
All of which are real Lyons Goods, and guaranteed free from mixture of any kind. We have Black Silks from $1·25 to $6 per yard. We would also call attention to our stock of
COLORED SILKS,
Embracing all the new shades.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invites attention to his Stock of
Silk Cloaking Velvets,
Best Goods Imported,
28-INCH VELVETS.
32-INCH VELVETS.
36-INCH VELVETS.
9 5 mws3m4p] 40-INCH VELVETS.
These Velvets are the best Lyons Goods; pure silk and good shade of Black. Our customers can rely on getting from us the best Velvets imported.

SWISS CARVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have just received a large importation of
SWISS RUSTIC CARVED GOODS,
And propose to add this branch to their business, and keep always a fine assortment. Their present selection consists of Jewel, Work, and Cigar Boxes, Penknives, small Desks, Bouquet-holders and Vases, Cigar Stands, Inkstands, Card Receivers, Book-Rests, Tobacco Boxes, Match Stands, Hand Mirrors, etc. All at very low and inviting prices. [10 1 stuth
EARLES GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT ST.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Woman Suffrage Celebration.

Twentieth Anniversary.

Important Co-operative Movement.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

Woman Suffrage Anniversary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The celebration of the 20th anniversary of the inauguration of the woman suffrage movement commenced this morning at Apollo Hall, with fair attendance. Among those present were Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Ernestine L. Rose, C. J. F. Nichols, and Theodore Tilton.

Mrs. P. W. Davis occupied the chair, and read a long history of the rise and progress of the movement. Reports from foreign countries were read, showing the progress of the cause, and especially in England.

The Unitarian Conference.

Continued from the Second Edition.

The Committee on Creed was subsequently enlarged, and the conference voted that all definitions of faith, from whatever source, should be referred to them without debate.

The following officers of the conference for the ensuing year were elected:—

President—Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, of Concord. Vice-Presidents—George William Curtis, of New York; D. Shorey, of Chicago; George Partridge, of St. Louis, Mo.; Manning F. Force, of Cincinnati; Joseph H. Choate, of New York; George Seth Padelford, of Providence.

A motion favoring the endowment of one hundred thousand dollars for a theological school at Chicago was unanimously adopted.

A resolution recommending the raising of one hundred thousand dollars the coming year for the erection of a National Unitarian Church at Washington, and that the matter be placed in charge of a committee of laymen, was adopted.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Co-operative Manufactories.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—It is stated by leading members of the Crispin Association that they intend to petition the next Legislature for aid in starting co-operative manufactories on the principle that the State has followed heretofore in regard to railroads.

FROM EUROPE.

Reported Loss of the Steamer Cambria.

NEW YORK, Oct 21.—This afternoon's *Commercial* says:—"A telegram, dated from London, Oct. 20, in the *Evening News*, reports the loss of the steamer Cambria. As the steamer Cambria, of the Anchor line, left this port on the 8th inst, for Glasgow, it might be considered as referring to the latter. As the agents here of the Cambria have received no news of any disaster to the vessel, the report is either a false one or refers to some other vessel. The only ship of the name that has been lost lately within our knowledge was the British vessel bound from Bahia to Galveston, and was wrecked on the bar of the latter port on Oct. 6, but no lives were lost.

KEIM & BIDDLE,
CLOTH HOUSE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets.
Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings,
Overcoatings, Fancy Coatings, Velveteens, Corduroys.
KEIM & BIDDLE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets,
10 1 stuth3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
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Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
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HUTTON & McCONNELL,
Furniture Warerooms,
No. 809 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia,
Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid
Furniture and Upholstery,
EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, ELEGANT IN FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.
Our patrons having long appreciated the above POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present these facts to the public, that we may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 wel3trp

NEW 1870 SPICED SALMON
IN LARGE CANS AT $1·60 PER CAN.
WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING,
PURE SPICES, ETC.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
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